

OCT 24 1970

Jennifer Miles: Master Spy

WASHINGTON — (LDE) — She is, even by the standards of the late Ian Fleming, a most beautiful spy.

Her story is a complex one.

Certainly, if the world has heard the last of 26 year old Jennifer Miles, it hasn't heard the full facts.

This week Jennifer Miles was named as a Cuban spy and arrested by the FBI for her activities in Washington.

At the same time it was suggested that she had information about the Quebec terrorist organization, the FLQ, which had murdered, Pierre Laporte and still holds British diplomat James Cross a prisoner.

Today she is somewhere in South Africa — apparently a free woman. Her interrogation by the FBI effectively ditched her Cuban contacts. One spy ring has at least been smashed.

Jennifer Miles grew into tall, leggy adulthood in Kimberley, South Africa's hot, dry, diamond-mining city. She was shy but friendly, the typical "girl next door" to her numerous boyfriends.

She was a popular and efficient secretary at a large Kimberley garage and was a stage-struck member of the local amateur theatrical group.

Says Goodbye

Suddenly, the small town girl, her hair cut urchin-style to emphasize her boyish figure, said goodbye to her parents and friends, went to Britain and found a job with a market research company in London.

Then, in 1955, she sailed for Canada and from there headed for the United States where she set out to conquer Washington.

She got a job at the South African Embassy, and quickly became "political secretary," responsible for the issue of visas to Americans.

She threw herself into her new life with vigor. By day

she was the bright and intelligent and decorative secretary — at night she showed up at scores of diplomatic parties and in the smartest night spots.

Exposed

With her scores of companions, she showed an inexhaustible appetite for information about Cuba.

Her inquiries were the stuff of which espionage is made. And Jennifer's spying activities (her code name was "Mary") were exposed when she was photographed contacting the man who was "running" her.

His code name in the DGI — the Cuban secret service — was "Jose." His real name is Rogelio Rodriguez Lopez, counsellor of the Cuban mission to the United Nations.

The "drop" to meet Jose was a shabby bar in the Astoria section of the New York borough of Queens.

On Oct. 3 Jennifer rendezvoused at the drop with Jose. The photograph the FBI took of them leaving the bar led

When she returned to Washington she had an FBI

shadow. The FBI reported her activities to the State Department which, in turn, informed the South African embassy that she was meeting a Cuban spy.

Embarrassed

The South African embassy was described as surprised, embarrassed and cooperative.

So was Jennifer. She gave the FBI enough evidence to lead to the expulsion of her contact and Cuba's chief spy in America.

She told the FBI she had spent four months in Cuba where she had been recruited by the Directorio General de Inteligencia to spy in Washington. She told the FBI she was motivated by ideological sympathy rather than money or love.

She also gave them a complete account of names, dates and places of many diplomats and State Department officials with whom she had had contact. Several of them were "liberals" hostile to South African interests. Those are the public facts. But there is another mystery in the Jennifer story.

Why did the Central Intelligence Agency leak a report on the events, when the FBI had pledged South Africa it would be hushed up?

Angered?

Was it because, as is suggested in Washington, the CIA was angered, not because the FBI had allowed a Cuban spy to escape justice, but because it permitted a South African spy to return home.

Was, in fact, the beautiful Jennifer a double agent?

Her confession to the FBI has harmed not only the Cuban cause but also prominent anti-South Africans inside the American State Department. It could not have been a neater operation if it had been planned. The question still un-answered is: Was it?

When the Jennifer story broke in South Africa reporters hurried to her apartment.

She was away but returned Thursday with a burly Afrikaaner to pack a bag of clothes.

She described him as her husband, a man who has no known Afrikaaner relatives — and was driven off by him

Advice

But Jennifer offered reporters one piece of advice: They should direct their questions about her activities to the chief of BOSS, the Bureau of State Security — South Africa's secret police. It got a laugh. BOSS and its officers has never been known to answer anyone's questions.

Why did the South African embassy in Washington say it knew about her activities before she was taken by the FBI? Surely no embassy would tolerate a junior member of their staff knowing her to be working for interests inimicable to the host state?

And what was she doing in Canada after she returned from Cuba? That has not been satisfactorily explained either.

Cuban Role

One thing is certain: Cuba already is playing an important role in African terrorist activity against Rhodesia and South Africa. Some captured terrorists are known to have gone to Cuba for guerrilla training.

When the revolution broke out in Zanzibar deposing the old sultan in 1954 and allowing Communist revolutionary movements to gain their first foothold off the coast of Africa, Cuban advisors and armed Cuban mercenaries were seen in the forefront of the African takeover of the Arab-ruled island of spices.

Cuban methods are being used in Africa to drive the whites out and it is vital to South Africa that it knows what is going on in Castro's Communist island.

Negligence

If South Africa does not have agents planted on the Cubans, then that would smack of the kind of inefficiency and negligence which hardly squares with the record of BOSS.

No one can prove that Jennifer was a double agent — but it's difficult to find anyone in Washington or Johannesburg who doesn't believe it.

Certainly, if she wasn't, it is unlikely that she could be living in South Africa out of

Thursday Jennifer was offered over \$12,000 by a South African magazine for her story.

Tower Ticker



by Robert Wiedrich

◉ THE INSIDE SCOOP: Those who think that bearded warrior lurking 90 miles off the Florida coast is just a nice guy with only his peoples' best interests at heart should heed this:

After months of the type of cloak and dagger work you usually read only in paperbacks, the CIA has reportedly determined that Fidel Castro is operating 43 camps on his tight little island where some 10,000 terrorists from Asia, Africa, the middle east and the Americas are being trained in the fine arts of subversion and sabotage.

Just in recent weeks, the United States has learned that some leaders of the Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked international jet liners last month and then threw King Hussein's Jordan up for grabs were graduates of the Castro schools for terrorism.



Fidel Castro

The camps have been in existence for about two years, financed by 600 Communist leaders from 83 countries who attended a 1966 Tri-Continental Congress sponsored in Havana by the Soviet Union. At that parley, the Red chieftains agreed to finance the recruiting of terrorists from their nations with Cuba selected as the training ground.

Couple this news with our disclosure some months ago that Cuba had become a vast staging area for pumping heroin and cocaine into the United States and it becomes obvious Castro is indeed a most busy fellow, hardly one left with time to worry about his peoples' best interests. It's small wonder the S.D.S. had to lend a hand in harvesting Castro's sugar crop.

Affairs Revolutionary: In a recent issue of Rebel Youth, a Communist youth organ published in Havana, Black Panther defense minister Huey P. Newton made it abundantly clear just where the Panther leadership gets some of its philosophy. In an interview, Newton rattled off the names of Castro, Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, Kim Il Sung and Mao Tse Tung, plus the Palestinian guerrillas, as people who had had great influence and inspiration on the Black Panthers. And when he was asked to define the party's ideology, Newton declared that the Panthers had transformed successfully the ideology of Black power, a sociologist ideology, to Marxist-Leninist ideology. . . . FBI director J. Edgar Hoover noted in his

October message to lawmen that 561 police officers had been slain from 1960 thru 1969. Then he added, "When a law enforcement officer dies at the hands of a killer, part of our system of law dies with him." Amen.

STATINTL

FL PASO, TEX.
HERALD-POST

E - 42,661

OCT 1 1970

Hijacker Sent Back

Last week Fidel Castro unexpectedly and unexpectedly turned over to U.S. officials a hijacker who had forced a TWA plane bound for Philadelphia to fly to Havana.

There were two "firsts" in this incident: It was the first time Castro had permitted any U.S. officials inside Cuba, and the first time any of 80-some Cuba-bound hijackers had been officially returned to the United States by Cuba.

Nobody figures Castro is setting any precedent by this action. But, at the same time Castro reminded the United States a few years ago his delegation at the United Nations offered to negotiate agreements on

hijacking with individual countries, whatever that means. Of course his propaganda agencies also were claiming that some of the hijackers were CIA agents.

In any case, if Castro is willing to make some type of deal, it would be worthwhile finding out what his terms are. This hijacking epidemic is such a dangerous menace that any steps which might curb it would seem to be essential. The certainty of prosecution would deter most would-be hijackers.

In this connection, what has become of the proposal to get hijacking on the United Nations agenda as "an urgent and important matter?"

1 Oct 1970

**CASTRO'S
CIA**

While the U.S. Coast Guard is patrolling the Eastern and Gulf coastline to prevent anti-Castro exile groups from invading Cuba from the U.S. mainland, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency are clandestinely aiding a Cuban exile clique in Florida, who purportedly are trying to recruit and train guerrilla fighters to invade Cuba.

This group is headed by Rolando Masferrer, known as the "tiger" in the Batista regime in Cuba. He once unsuccessfully tried to pull off an invasion from Haiti. His record for treachery is well known to the FBI, CIA, Naval Intelligence and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Commander in chief of the alleged expeditionary force is Gen. Eulogio Cantillo, who delivered the Cuban army to Castro. The project is called the "Torriente Plan" in honor of Jose Elias De La Torriente, former manager of the Spry Bottling Co. in Havana, and who is now an American citizen, reportedly working for the CIA.

Recruits for the invasion army are required to fill out an application stating the names, addresses and occupations of all of their relatives in Cuba. The only person needing this information is Fidel Castro, so he can hold them as hostages.

The CIA has been reluctant to assist this obvious set-up, but has had no choice in view of orders from the State Department backed by Henry Kissinger.

NOTE: As this issue goes to press, WO learns that double agent Masferrer has been arrested by the FBI. Hopefully, this arrest and WO's exposure will stop the obvious trap.

STATINTL

LUBBOCK, TEX.
 AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

M - 62,423

E - 29,872

S - 73,507

SEP 28 1973

Cuban Hijack Action Promising

INTRIGUING possibilities are seen in Thursday's action of the Cuban government in turning over to the U. S. an American Army private accused of hijacking a jetliner to Havana last month.

The suspect, Robert J. Labadie, 27, is the first accused hijacker to be handed over by Cuban officials directly to American authorities, who were allowed to fly to Havana for exchange of custody.

Whether the action presages a change in Cuba's policy on hijackers is not certain. An attorney appointed to represent the prisoner in a U. S. Federal Court preliminary hearing said he believes no change in Cuban attitude is intended. He explained that Labadie had informed Cuban officials he wanted to come back to this country.

"Labadie was held under prison-like conditions" by the Cubans, the attorney said his client explained. "He was not afforded good treatment."

To government authorities trying to read anything favorable into the action, half a loaf must be better than none at all. The Cubans, whatever their move means, departed considerably from their confirmed practice. If they allowed any of the earlier hijackers to leave Cuba, the accused usually filtered back into the U. S. via Canada.

This country has been seeking without marked success to induce all nations to surrender airplane hijackers to the trial jurisdiction of whatever country marked the scene of the aerial takeover. Cuba is one of the countries that declined to go along with the

request.

Labadie's manifest disenchantment with the Cuban reception also might affect the screwball thinking of some others tempted to essay a role in continuing the wave of hijackings to Havana. The box score now shows 122 commercial airliners were diverted to the Communist island since May 21, 1967.

Cuban security police announced last week they had discovered agents of the Central Intelligence Agency posing as aircraft hijackers. The official Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said the CIA uses the method in efforts to "infiltrate the country."

"Cuban security forces have not wasted much time in discovering them and the spy ends his adventure in jail," the agency said.

Possibility of such infiltration, of course, has not been lost on many observers, since information is gathered in devious ways by all governments. It is not considered unlikely that some of the Cubans who elect to enter the U. S. on the daily "freedom airlift" are intelligence agents of Castro's government, and that some others are identified with Russian or Red Chinese espionage rings.

At that, the calculated risks of the airlift may be counterbalanced by its humane

We can hope at the Cubans, having made one concession, will find additional concessions easier. That eventuality might tip the scales toward international deterrents against sky piracy.

Skyjackers, beware!

Cuba's return of man hints change in policy

By James Nelson Goodsell
 Latin America correspondent of
 The Christian Science Monitor

A break in the United States-Cuban impasse over skyjacking may well be in the making.

This is the reaction in Washington and in international aviation circles as a result of the return to United States soil of an accused skyjacker with Cuban Government permission. State Department authorities are quoted as saying they "note with satisfaction that Cuban authorities are returning this man to the United States."

The individual in question, Robert J. Labadie, was brought out of Cuba Sept. 24 aboard the second of the two regular refugee lifts from the island's Varadero Airport to Miami. He is the first accused skyjacker to be handed over by Cuban officials directly to American authorities.

Whether this action marks the start of a new policy by the government of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro is not clear. But there is no doubt that the Castro government would like a solution to the problem of what to do with most of the skyjackers who commandeer planes and bring them to Cuba.

Problem posed

"They pose a problem for us," a Cuban official in Mexico City said recently. "Many of them are troublemakers and choose Cuba merely to get away from something."

In line with this, the Cuban Government said Sept. 23 that many of the skyjackers who come to Cuba are "agents of the CIA and United States intelligence agencies."

The statement implied that Cuba might consider returning them immediately and not allowing them haven on the island.

The return of Mr. Labadie then would seem to fit into a new Cuban policy of skyjacking, if such a new policy is being evolved. According to sources in both Washington and Havana, the Swiss Embassy in Havana was responsible for working out the details of the return of Mr. Labadie.

Other accused skyjackers have returned to the United States from Cuba, mainly through Canada and generally on their own initiative. The United States has sought the direct and immediate return of skyjackers as a deterrent to aerial piracy that has seen more than 100 United States citizens commandeer planes to Cuba during the past decade.

Concern about blame

Cuba's action in returning Mr. Labadie is seen by Cubanologists as evidence also that Cuba would like to deter the rash of skyjackings. One of its reasons is a worry among Cuban officials about the safety of passengers aboard an airplane forced to fly to Cuba.

"What happens," one recently asked, "if an accident occurs?" He added: "We'll get blamed."

A number of Latin American nations, including Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico have sought the return of accused skyjackers, but have been unsuccessful in their efforts to get the Cubans to return the accused

men and women. Mexico in July sought the return of four who seized a Mexican commercial jet and diverted the craft to Cuba. The Cubans at that time refused.

It is thought in some circles that Cuba does not want to put a total blanket on skyjacking operations and particularly those from Latin America for occasionally those carrying out the skyjackings are guerrillas and others from Latin America who for one reason or another need to get to Cuba quickly—and regular commercial travel to the island is limited.

Thus it may be that if a new Cuban policy of skyjacking is unfolding, it will not be an across-the-board policy, but rather a selective one.

2 5 SEP 1970

CUBA CHARGES U. S. SPIES DO AIR HIJACKINGS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24
[UPI]--Cuban security forces
have discovered agents of the
United States Central Intel-
ligence Agency posing as air-
craft hijackers, the official
Cuban news agency Prensa
Latina said today.

In a dispatch from Havana,
the agency identified most
hijackers of aircraft to Cuba as
C. I. A. operatives, disgruntled
Cuban exiles and "common
criminals."

NEW YORK TIMES

25 SEP 1970

CUBA SURRENDERS A HIJACKER TO U.S.

G.I. Handed Over to Officials
in First Such Case

By BENJAMIN WELLES

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The Cuban Government, in the first action of its kind, returned an American airplane hijacker to the United States today.

Robert Labadie, an Army private who hijacked a jet over Indiana on Aug. 24 and forced it to fly to Havana with 86 passengers, was handed over to United States officials this morning.

The officials—a Public Health Service doctor and a deputy United States marshal, both from Miami—flew to Varadero, 70 miles east of Havana, and returned on one of the two daily refugee flights that carry Cubans to the United States.

On arriving at Miami, Labadie, who is 27 and absent without official leave from an Army psychiatric clinic at Valley Forge, Pa., was brought before a United States commissioner for a preliminary hearing.

Labadie, who was ordered held in \$500,000 bond, is under Federal indictment issued Sept. 10 by a Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., for air piracy and kidnapping and will presumably be transferred there to stand trial.

Robert J. McCloskey, the State Department spokesman, said the United States had noted the Cuban action with satisfaction.

Officials said the action had been unexpected and they declined to predict how Cuba might handle future hijackings.

The officials suggested that the Cuban Government had acted on the basis of information passed through the Swiss em-

bassy, which represents United States interests in Cuba. The information dealt with the history of Labadie's psychiatric disorders. The United States regularly passes to Havana derogatory information in its possession about hijackers for the Cuban Government's information.

When Labadie hijacked the plane, a Boeing 707 of Trans World Airlines, he told a stewardess that he was "Captain George" and that he had a bomb and an accomplice aboard.

Others Left Voluntarily

While noting that this was the first time the Cubans had directly returned an American hijacker to the United States, officials pointed out that Cuba had previously permitted about 14 to return voluntarily, principally through Canada and Mexico. About 70 hijackers have still not returned to the United States from Cuba.

A report issued in Mexico City by the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina has said that most hijackers are agents of the Central Intelligence Agency whom the Cuban authorities quickly detected. Other hijackers, Prensa Latina said, were disgruntled Cuban exiles or common criminals.

This was said to be the first time the Government of Premier Fidel Castro had permitted United States officials to fly to Cuba on one of the daily refugee airlift planes. These have been operating since 1965 between Varadero and Miami and have brought out an average of 3,500 Cubans going into exile each month.

The officials noted that while the Cuban delegation at the United Nations offered last fall to negotiate hijacking pacts with individual countries, a United States response to Cuba is still under consideration nearly a year later.

Albert L. Carricarta, a Miami lawyer assigned to represent Labadie by the United States Commissioner, Ed Swan, told reporters that Labadie had informed the Cuban Authorities that he wanted to return to the United States.

"He was not afforded good treatment," Mr. Carricarta said. "He was held under prison-like conditions and he wanted to come back to get some kind of treatment for his psychiatric or psychological disorder."

The Cuban government agreed, the lawyer added, and the United States informed it two days ago through the Swiss embassy that it would accept Labadie. The Swiss embassy thereupon made the final arrangements.

WATERTOWN, N.Y.
TIMES

E - 43,427

SEP 25 1970

Castro Frees a Hijacker

Fidel Castro has permitted an American serviceman who hijacked a TransWorld Airliner to Cuba Aug. 24 to be returned to the United States. His action could be a harbinger of the cooperation necessary if air piracy is to be eliminated. The importance of this latest episode is that it is the first time Cuba has released for return to the U.S. a hijacker as a result of direct request from our government. Whether the hijacker's disenchantment with treatment he received from the Castro government was also a factor in the release will have to be determined when authorities complete their interrogation.

Another tiny particle of optimism lies in the fact that American officials were permitted to pick up the hijacker in Cuba. In previous release cases, Castro has acted through other

governments, mainly Canada and Switzerland.

While it granted the release, the Cuban government, through its controlled press, could not resist some obfuscation by charging that most American hijackers were either spies of the C.I.A. or common criminals. The remarks could be only a temporary smokescreen. If there is another hijacking and the perpetrator is again returned under the same circumstances, then prospects for change would be much brighter. Direct and immediate cooperation from nations where hijacked planes are forced down is the genuinely logical way to end this criminal activity. It is to be hoped that this episode will help engender the right atmosphere elsewhere so that innocent people can travel about their business in comfort and safety, but most of all free of misgivings.

WASHINGTON POST

20 SEP 1970

American Hijacks Plane to N. Vietnam

BANGKOK — A small Thai charter plane was hijacked and forced to fly into North Vietnam by a gunman tentatively identified as an American with a police record in Arizona, Thai authorities announced yesterday.

Bira Air Transport, owner of the single-engine Cessna Wren, said that the hijacker rented the plane on the pretext of scouting locations for a motion picture. The plane's pilot, Sangiem Poomketkaew, said that the American Friday pulled a gun and forced him to fly to a beach between Vinh and Donghoi in North Vietnam.

The American left behind an American passport bearing the name Bob Kesce, of Phoenix, Ariz.

Authorities in Phoenix said that a man with a similar name, Sgt. Bobby J. Kessee, had stolen a light plane in New Mexico in January 1962 and flown to Cuba, where he asked political asylum.

Sent back to America by Cuban authorities, Kessee testified at a trial for auto theft that he was a CIA agent and that his flight to Cuba had been part of a scheme to parachute two anti-Castro guerrillas into that country. He was convicted of the charge.

STATINTL

WASHINGTON STAR

2 0 SEP 1970

Thai Hijacker Had U.S. Papers

BANGKOK (UPI) — A Thai light plane was hijacked Friday and forced to fly to North Vietnam by a gunman tentatively identified as an American ex-convict who has a way of turning up in trouble around the world.

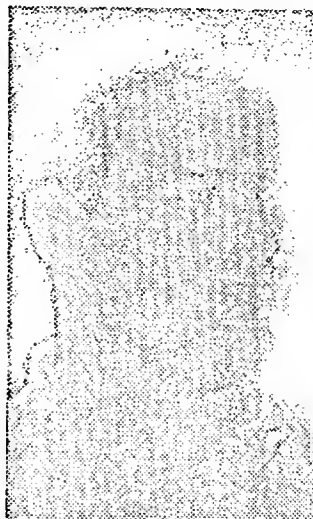
Press reports said an American posing as a film producer in search of locations forced the Thai pilots of a chartered Cessna to land him on a beach at Dong Hoi in North Vietnam.

The pilots, Sangiem Poomketkaew and Manee Aroonsawasdi, said Vietnamese irregulars fired on the plane as it was taking off on the return flight but hit it only once, in the tail assembly.

The Bangkok Post said the hijacker left a U.S. passport bearing the name Bob Keesee of Phoenix, Ariz., in the plane.



SANGIEM POOMKETKAEW
The Pilot



BOBBY J. KEESSEE
Named as Hijacker

Hotel said a "fat, short man with a crew cut" who gave his name as Bob Keesee arrived in Bangkok by plane from Manila Aug. 31 and registered at the hotel Sept. 2, giving his age as 38 and his occupation as "pilot."

Leaves Personal Effects

The hotel employe said the man left Monday, telling the desk clerk he was going to Hong Kong but would return to Bangkok in a few days. He left a large black leather bag containing cosmetics and several novels in his room.

A spokesman for Bira Air Transport Ltd., which owns the Cessna, told The Post the hijacker chartered the plane in Ubon Friday, saying he was a producer desiring to scout locations for a film about Thailand and said he would be using the plane for several days.

The pilots said their passenger produced a revolver about 20 minutes after taking off from Ubon at 9 a.m. and ordered them to fly across Laos to North Vietnam.

Held in Cuban Jail

(Authorities in Phoenix said a man with a similar name, Sgt. Bobby J. Keesee, an alleged deserter from the U.S. Army, stole a light plane in New Mexico in January 1962 and flew to Cuba, where he asked for political asylum.

(Denied asylum, he was held for 49 days in a Cuban jail, then returned to the United States to face 153 criminal charges, rang-

ing from cashing bad checks to desertion.

(Keesee was convicted of transporting a stolen car across state lines and served two years in prison. The other charges were dropped.

(At his trial, Keesee claimed he was a CIA agent participating in a scheme to parachute two anti-Castro guerrillas into Cuba. He said Cuban fighter planes forced him to land in that country.

(Last June, Keesee was one of 58 persons held captive in a hotel in Amman, Jordan, by Arab guerrillas demanding army reforms.

(His brother, Ike, of Phoenix, said he has not heard from Bobby since May, when Bobby said he was going to take a flying job in Alaska. Ike Keesee said his brother served 15 years in the army and was wounded in Korea.)

An employe of the Manoralh

SEPTEMBER 1970

What Happened to Castro?

by
K. S. Karol

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000500040001-5
DAILY NEWS

20 AUG 1970

don
maclean



SEN. STEPHEN M. YOUNG, D-Ohio, was talking about a plane that was hijacked to Cuba and grumbling about how no Swiss Embassy official appeared to tell Americans that any attention was being given to their situation. Then he said this: "This points up the grave blunder President Eisenhower made closing our Embassy in Havana. We lost a listening post there. We are dependent on the Swiss Embassy to serve American interests. They have failed us. Now, after 12 years, Fidel Castro seems more entrenched in power than ever. We have Embassies in numerous Communist countries. We should resume diplomatic relations. A listening post in Cuba would be important to us. Surely, a Cuban ambassador and staff in Washington could not endanger us. We would gain by an ambassador with his staff, including the usual CIA agents, on the spot in Havana." Well, that's certainly spelling it out.

Magazine Claims Increased Soviet Activity in Cuba

NEW YORK (AP) — American intelligence analysts are growing more concerned about Soviet activity in Cuba, Time magazine says.

In its current issue, Time reports that the United States has increased surveillance flights by U2 aircraft and satellites to one a day, the highest number since the missile crisis of 1962.

The weekly news magazine says that since April, Soviet TU95 bombers have made six flights to Havana, probably on reconnaissance missions and to deliver military supplies.

"The flights may also be an effort to test the U.S. response; since there was no reaction following the first two flights in April, four more followed," the magazine says.

"Three or four Soviet aircraft are now appearing on U.S. mainland radar screens every 24 hours, the largest number ever," Time says, adding there have been reports of Soviet Komar-class missile boats off Key Biscayne, Fla. The boats were "outside the 12-mile international limit, but well within their missiles' 15-mile range of the Florida White House," Time says.

HUMAN EVENTS
18 July 1970

STATINTL

Latins Want U.S. Help in Ousting Castro

By PAUL BETHEL

On April 17 (the anniversary of the 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco) the Cuban exile military organization Alpha-66 landed 13 commandos on the east coast of Cuba. They allegedly were captured, but if so only after Fidel Castro threw an estimated 25,000 troops into the fray. Castro lost several men as well.

Then on May 6, Alpha-66 "naval units" sank, in Cuban waters, two of Castro's high-seas fishing trawlers (used, as well, for spying and infiltrating guerrillas into Latin America).

These two actions set off a chain of events in Washington that would have done credit to the LBJ and JFK Administrations. With Castro massing his mobs for a circus of protest, the State Department hit the panic button and on May 13 called together representatives of federal law enforcement agencies to figure out ways to protect Castro from further forays of this nature.

What really teed-off the State Department was a momentary aberration by Alpha-66 to trade 11 crew members of the fishing vessels for the freedom of survivors of the April 17 landing. They soon thought better of it and sent a telegram to the Red Cross giving the location of the men and asking that they be returned to Cuba.

'CIA Invasion'

Meanwhile, Castro staged a demonstration in front of the former U.S. Embassy in Havana, which is now being used by the Swiss government. He charged the Swiss, who represent U.S. interests in Cuba, with complicity in what he called a "CIA invasion" by mercenaries.

Two Swiss employees were prevented from leaving the embassy for two days. The strategy was to mount Swiss pressure on Washington to crack down on the Cuban exiles. It worked, obviously, and the State Department again danced to a Castro tune.

The demonstration was also used to "welcome" the returning fishermen, who were soon to land at the airport in Havana. But the fishermen were late in arriving.

They were late due to an unforeseen need to change clothing. When Alpha-66 rescued the crews from the sinking vessels (turned around, Castro would have had them shot as he has ordered the shooting of thousands seeking to

leave his island in small boats), they found them literally in rags.

Shoes were patched with palm bark; shirts and trousers were in tatters. So, before setting them free, Alpha-66 provided the men with shoes and new clothing. When the men arrived at the airport in Havana, they were divested of their new goodies and forced to don old worn clothing. Some, we are told, protested vehemently.

The bearded dictator took the occasion of the "welcome" extended the fishermen to announce that the 10-million-ton sugar harvest was a failure. Despite closing down factories, schools and offices and marching the people out to the fields, the harvest on which

Paul D. Bethel, a former U.S. Foreign Service Officer, serves as executive director of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba. A contributing editor of Human Events, Mr. Bethel has also written on Latin America for the Reporter, National Review, the Hearst Headline Service and United Features Syndicate.

Castro had placed "the honor of the Revolution" failed to materialize (in 1952, 350,000 *guajiros* cut and ground 7.3 million tons in 100 days; Castro has had twice that many working and produced about 8.5 million tons in 300 days).

Back in Miami, federal agents acting on State Department interpretation of antiquated neutrality laws entered Alpha-66 headquarters. The search warrant alleged that there was evidence that 1) Alpha-66 had launched its attacks from U.S. territory; 2) Cubans were raising funds illegally for bellicose purposes; and 3) all of this was being done to attack a nation with which the U.S. is "at peace, to wit: Cuba."

Of the 37 items impounded, those of military significance were "one large carton filled with military-type web equipment...one military-type field pack...and one large cardboard carton filled with plastic military-type canteens." With such evidence, Army-Navy surplus stores could be indicted.

Greater attention was given to files containing the names of contributors. These held special interest because the wording in the warrant found "financial contributions and disbursements to obtain boats and other supplies" possibly prosecutable.

Can the State Department be serious? If this section of the law were applied impartially, how many Jews would today be under indictment for openly soliciting funds for the purchase of bellicose materials for a foreign nation—Israel?

How many senators and congressmen would today have egg on their faces for participating in fund-raising functions, publicly organized and propagandized, for that very purpose? That is how the Cuban community sees the matter.

This author has no particular objection to fund-raising by Jewish groups in the United States. Cuban exiles certainly do not. Indeed, Cuban Jews in exile have contributed substantially to Israel's war chest. They are furious when they, as Cubans, try to do the same for the liberation of their country, only to find a double standard raised against them. Nor are they happy to see their contributions go down the drain when overzealous federal officials seize equipment belonging to exile groups.

But what blew it for Miami's 350,000 Cubans was an "edict" read to them by the hapless State Department representative in Miami.

According to the heads of exile action groups called to his office, the representative stressed that "the spirit as well as the law" will be upheld. He is said to have told them that fund-raising for a bellicose purpose is definitely outside the law and warned them not only would they be prosecuted should they launch an attack from the U.S., but would also be stopped from using another Latin American country for that purpose.

The exact wording in the instructions from the State Department reads: "We would like to make it clear that if there is sufficient evidence of activity based in the U.S. for any such military expedition, then the fact that a third country is used as a staging area would not preclude the U.S. from proceeding to enforce its laws."

When the story of State Department policy hit the streets, the Cubans exploded. Cuban students from the University of Miami and Dade Junior College (Dade's 20,000 students comprise 8,000 Cuban students) marched on the Federal Building, 600 Cuban lawyers

BARNESBORO, PA.
STAR JUL 9 1970

WEEKLY - 6,130

LETTER TO THE EDITOR . . .

Cites Book On Communist Threat

Syracuse, N. Y.

To the Editor:

A remarkable book on the Castro-Communist threat to our country has just been issued in paperback by Twin Circle Publishing Co., of New York City. It is entitled "American Policy Failures in Cuba" with the subtitle "Dragger in the Heart."

Its author, the renowned Latin American lawyer, Dr. Mario Lazo, was imprisoned in Cuba at the time of the Bay of Pigs and threatened with execution. His life was saved by his wife, who also helped him escape to the United States. Then, with the collaboration of ten former American Ambassadors, two directors and two deputy directors of the CIA, and 14 U. S. Admirals and Generals, he devoted seven years to researching and writing his dramatic story. The completely documented book abounds with information never before published. For the first time, the real truth is told about how and why Cuba was lost to Communism, and while pinpointing the blame for Castro's ascension to power, the book reveals that there had been several democratic alternatives to Castro. Dr. Lazo has given a revealing account of

the Castro era, and of U. S. policies that have given world Communism a staging platform of fearful military and subversive power in the Caribbean—a dagger pointed at the heart of America.

Dr. Lazo recreates the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban missile crisis; he reveals why the invasion failed, and why the missile crisis ended by guaranteeing Castro a protected sanctuary in the Caribbean. Dr. Lazo gives the history and background of Fidel Castro, and he writes of a conversation with the Guevara in which the latter remarked: "The Castro regime and Yankee Imperialism are engaged in a death struggle, and we both know that one of the two must die in this fight."

Former Ambassador to Cuba Spruille Braden says that "American Policy Failures in Cuba" should be required reading for every American citizen, and I agree. Dr. Lazo's book will help the American people to awaken to our ever present danger from Communist China. ("American Policy Failures in Cuba" retails for \$1.45 and can be obtained, post paid, from Twin Circle Publishing Co., 86 Riverside Drive, New York City, 10024).

In a recent NET "Twin

Circle Headline" broadcast, the author spelled out the awful arithmetic of the Castro era: 22,481 Cubans executed, 121,000 in prison and forced-labor camps, an estimated 2,100 deaths at sea trying to reach Florida. "Everything in Cuba today is rationed, including sugar and tobacco," said Dr. Lazo. "The sole exception is 'hate America' propaganda. The meat ration per person per week is what Americans eat in one hamburger. Shoes in the black market cost \$50 a pair. A doctor's prescription is needed to buy milk. The World Bank reported in the pre-Castro era that the Cubans were among the better-fed people of the world. The country exported many items of food. All this means," concluded Dr. Lazo, "that the Cuban farmer is fighting with his best weapon; he is producing no more than what he needs for his own family."

Asked whether there were missiles under the surface of Cuba, Dr. Lazo said, "Only the Soviets and the Castro brothers could answer that question. What we do know is that virtually all the Cuban cement production has gone into vast underground installations."

—Alice Hanchett

OAS Faces Terrorism Issue

By JEREMIAH O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Foreign ministers of member nations of the Organization of American States are in Washington for another difficult confrontation with the issue of terrorism.

Once again the Latin American diplomats are going through a ritual battle between the gavilanes and the palomas (the hawks and the doves). And the mighty U.S. eagle is trying both to get into the act and to stand on the sidelines.

This first special session of the OAS General Assembly is seeking some solution to various acts of terrorism, including kidnaping of diplomats and hijacking of planes. And the diplomats face the added complications provided by two even hotter issues: the status of Cuba and the issue of political asylum.

In Latin America, the practice of granting political asylum is virtually sacred — a right that is beyond negotiating, as far as most Latin officials are concerned.

On the other hand, all 23 nations participating in this assembly want to find a genuine solution to the problem of terrorism.

These two factors are producing conflicts at the assembly because the Cuban-sponsored terrorists of Latin America so often follow up their acts of political terror with requests of political asylum.

Distinctions Difficult

The OAS foreign ministers are asking themselves how to distinguish a criminal from a political dissident, a criminal act from a political act. If an opponent of a regime hijacks an airplane to Cuba, how is the crime of hijacking separable from the act of political escape? If a band of terrorists kidnaps a diplomat to obtain freedom for political prison-

ers, where should the line be drawn between the crime of abduction and the act of forcing the release of political dissidents?

The issue, of course, involves Cuba, the nation that trains, finances and encourages many terrorists and where they often find refuge. On the question of Cuba, the hawks and the doves collide.

There were collisions as the OAS conclave opened last week. Peru's Foreign Minister Edgardo Mercado Jarrin, in the lead-off speech, included Cuba among the nations to be thanked for helping earthquake-scourged Peru. He said in general terms that it is time for the Cuban nation to be returned to the inter-American fold.

Costa Rica's Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio, a tough anti-Communist, followed with what he intended to be a rebuttal of any kind words for Cuba. He said Costa Rica does not feel that measures to punish terrorism would affect the right of asylum. He added that he would support any resolution that would suppress these terrorist crimes.

Dialogue Possible

Facio will be a key man in the arduous search for an OAS solution because, although he's hawk on Cuba, he represents a democracy. For that reason he can have a dialogue with the minority dove faction.

The leading hawks, Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay, are firmly fixed in their approach to the terrorism issue and cannot expect the doves to accept any proposal that is either too tough on Cuba or too much in violation of the tradition of political asylum.

There are perhaps five nations that would like to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba now. The five are considered to be Chile, Venezuela, Bolivia, Jamaica and Trinidad and To-

bago. Peru might be a sixth possibility.

The irony of the situation is that Fidel Castro certainly would not return to full participation in the OAS at this time if the invitation were extended. An overwhelming majority of the OAS nations surely would oppose any play for a rapprochement with Cuba but Havana would not be interested in any event.

Mexico In Rare Role

The interesting thing about this session is that Mexico, the only member which now has relations with Cuba, finds itself closer to the hawk line than it has ever been before. Foreign Minister Antonio Carrillo Flores almost had an agreement hammered out with Cuba last year to set up rules for the handling of common criminals (i.e. hijackers) as opposed to political exiles. However, Cuba's Castro dashed the negotiations by insulting the Mexicans with charges that they had engaged in collaboration with the CIA.

Normally, Mexico might be expected to abstain from any resolution affecting Cuba. But this time the Mexicans might go along with a counter-terror resolution if its contents are acceptable.

The OAS will be trying between now and July 8 to come up with language that commits each nation to punish terrorists without impinging on political asylum.

In the long run, it is not what the resolution says but what the OAS governments themselves decide to do that counts. The likelihood is that the OAS will find a way to condemn terrorism and endorse asylum in the same resolution. If member nations then follow up by voluntarily cracking down on terrorists, even on those who are politically motivated, the exercise will be worthwhile.

S9714

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

June 24, 1970

well-played baseball and the sportsmanship so characteristic of participants in this worthwhile program.

I congratulate the officers, directors, and board members of International Babe Ruth Baseball as well as the leaders of the program in Nevada—Mr. Jay Kump, of Elko, who serves as State director, and Mr. Bill Fogle, of Carson City, the assistant State director.

At the same time, I offer a special tribute to the thousands of parents and other adult volunteers who have given so generously of time and effort to insure the success of Babe Ruth Baseball. Their unselfish contributions have been principally responsible for the rapid growth of one of the finest programs in the entire spectrum of competitive amateur athletics.

Mr. President, Babe Ruth was the epitome of excellence in the sport of baseball. He was the greatest home run hitter of all time. He was also, earlier in his career, a great pitcher. He was colorful and exciting, and he remains a source of inspiration to countless youngsters who aspire for success in baseball.

I think it entirely appropriate that the name of Babe Ruth is perpetuated today not merely in the record books, but in a program that offers millions of boys the opportunity to play the game he loved. Of all the memorials saluting his achievements, I think he would have treasured this one most of all.

THE AMENDMENT TO END THE WAR

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, last May 16, I addressed a community forum at McArthur Court at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oreg. After my speech, I was presented with petitions including 57,414 signatures supporting the Amendment To End the War, of which I am a cosponsor. I also received 3,000 signatures there opposing this amendment. As of this date, 80,238 Oregonians have signed petitions supporting the Amendment To End the War; 6,949 have signed petitions indicating their opposition. In addition, 8,628 Oregonians have written letters to me urging that this amendment be passed, while 2,818 have used this means to request that I withdraw support for the amendment.

Mr. President, in this time of increasing polarization I commend these peaceful and orderly methods of expressing opinions. On both sides of the issue there have recently been violent protests which cannot be condoned. I believe that we in the U.S. Senate must encourage our fellow citizens to participate in the democratic processes, as these Oregonians have. Our responsiveness will prove that this system can work.

OFFICIAL U.S. POLICY TOWARD CUBA

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to the article by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina which appeared in Human Events on June 13. We are all vitally concerned with the problem of Cuba, and I believe that Senator Thurmond's article

will be of interest. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

McCLOSKEY DISTORTS POSITION: WHAT IS OFFICIAL U.S. POLICY TOWARD CUBA?

(By Senator STROM THURMOND)

The State Department's official spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, has gravely distorted official U.S. policy with regard to the liberation of Cuba.

At a press briefing on May 12, McCloskey assailed the Cuban exiles in Miami who have announced the first successful raids against the Communist regime in their homeland. McCloskey is the deputy assistant secretary of state for Press Relations.

McCloskey said: "The government of the U.S. has noted with regret the announcement from Miami, made by a representative of a Cuban exile group, that members of his organization have sunk two Cuban fishing vessels and are holding 11 Cuban citizens as hostages."

The State Department spokesman went on to remind "all persons who reside in [the U.S.] that the U.S. laws forbid the use of U.S. territory as a base for any military expedition against a foreign country."

But there is absolutely no reason for the U.S. government to "note with regret" attempts by Cubans to regain their homeland.

In the first place, the Cuban exile groups did not claim that their attacks were launched from U.S. territory. The State Department admits that the government has no evidence that the attacks were launched from the U.S. Why, therefore, "note with regret" an event which every freedom-loving man should applaud?

The reason is that McCloskey, appointed to his post by President Johnson in 1964, is simply parroting the old State Department line on Cuba. Like many another hold-over, he is able to maintain the statue quo in areas which have not been demanding much attention lately. The President has his hands full on many another front, and men like McCloskey and the boys on the Cuban desk go on their merry way.

In the past four weeks the Cuban situation has changed dramatically. The Cuban exile group, Alpha 66, and its allies have successfully infiltrated Cuban territory three times, landing twice and sinking the two boats the third time (see *Human Events*, May 30, 1970, page 20). Spurning involvement with the CIA, these groups of freedom-loving Cubans have proved that they have a dedicated, viable operation, willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

What should U.S. policy be toward such attempts? The policy is already spelled out in U.S. statute. It is a matter of law, PL 87-733, effective Oct. 3, 1962, that the U.S. is determined:

To prevent Cuba, by whatever means, including the use of arms, from extending aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere;

To prevent the creation in Cuba of an externally supported military capability endangering the U.S.; and

To work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination.

This legislation was a joint resolution passed by both Houses of Congress, and signed by President Kennedy shortly before the Cuban missile crisis. It is still on the books today and represents official U.S. policy.

But as circumstances have changed today, it is not necessary for the Cubans to get directly involved. Our policy asks us to work with "freedom-loving Cubans" to support the aspirations of the Cuban people

for self-determination." Our law allows us to do this "by whatever means." We certainly face the rising tide of subversive activities exported by Castro, both in the U.S. and elsewhere in the hemisphere.

Not only is this right supported by our domestic law; it is thoroughly rooted in international law. In 1962 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee commented on this provision as follows:

"These aspirations are not only inherently legitimate in any people, but the right to self-determination is embedded in the Charter of the Organization of the American States and in the principles of the Inter-American system. At the Punta del Este Conference in January 1962, it was recognized that the Communist regime of Cuba was incompatible with these principles."

There is no excuse, then, for the State Department to take an anti-freedom posture. It is not necessary for the U.S. government to take a public stand on the matter at all, and certainly not against it. All that is needed is a little "benign neglect" and perhaps some indirect arrangements whereby the Cubans can get needed arms and equipment. The Cubans are chiefly asking the U.S. not to intervene on behalf of Castro.

The President has all the authorization needed to implement such a policy. He has a group of dedicated Cubans who have not been neutralized and corrupted by CIA aid and assistance. It could be a textbook case of applying the Guam doctrine right in our own hemisphere. Let those who want their freedom fight for it themselves, but let us give moral and material assistance without getting our own military personnel involved. Such a response is proportionate to the present situation.

The Cuban freedom fighters have a plan. If they succeed, they will be doing an immense benefit for us as well as themselves. If they fail, the situation will remain unchanged. But by all means, let us not continue the perversity of protecting a brutal and bankrupt Communist regime on our doorstep.

It is time to reactivate PL 87-733. It is appropriate to say once more what I said on the Senate floor while this resolution was being debated in 1962:

"The establishment of a firm and clear policy position has not always meant that there would be firm execution of the policy. For instance, it is quite obvious that the Monroe Doctrine has not been enforced in the case of Cuba."

"It is always possible to find some excuse not to take affirmative action which a law or established policy demands, if those charged with the execution of the law or policy approach their responsibility with a spirit of unwillingness and timidity. It is imperative that both the Congress and the President take whatever steps are necessary to insure that once this joint resolution is passed and signed into law, it is executed faithfully and precisely and without any footdragging."

Note: Alpha 66, under heavy pressure from the State Department three weeks ago, released the 11 Cuban prisoners they had seized in an earlier raid.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education, of which I was chairman during last year, conducted an extensive investigation into the education of Indian children and found that by almost any criteria, they are the most educationally deprived children in this country. We found, for example:

That the Indian dropout rates are

ARIZONA REPUBLIC

14 June 1970

Capture by Arabs is latest adventure in Valleyite's life

By HOWARD E. BOICE JR.

An appetite for excitement led Bobby Joe Keesee of Phoenix from the relative safety of a service station attendant's job in south Phoenix to the depths of the Mideast war last week.

For more than 36 hours the Pampa, Tex., born airplane pilot was held hostage in an Amman, Jordan, hotel by gun-wielding guerrillas.

He reportedly was released with 57 other captives after King Hussein of Jordan bowed to insurgent demands and fired a royal uncle and cousin from their high army command posts.

Keesee, a husky 35-year-old bachelor, has frequently succumbed to his yearning for adventure, his friends reported here.

And had the insurgents learned of his real purpose for journeying to the Mideast, his fat might have taken a drastic turn for the worse.

"He said he was going over there to kill some Arabs," said Keesee's former boss, Robert Fulton, manager of the Baseline Shell station at 7440 S. Seventh Ave.

"He talked about going for 'four or five months,' Fulton added, 'but I didn't really believe him.'"

Friends were disbelieving, too, in March 1962 when they learned that two months previously Keesee, then an Army staff sergeant, had piloted a rented, single-engine Piper Comanche to Cuba and had asked for political asylum.

Refuge was refused by Cuban authorities and, after 49 days in a Castro prison, Keesee was returned to the United States to face 153 criminal charges connected with his escapade. The charges ranged from desertion to cashing bad checks to transporting a stolen car across state lines.

Keesee said the Cuban episode was part of a cloak-and-dagger operation involving the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the parachuting onto Cuban soil of two anti-Castro guerrilla leaders.

He asked for political asylum as a ruse at the point of a submachine gun after his plane was forced down by Cuban fighter planes as he attempted to escape the island. Keesee told authorities on his return to Phoenix

He testified at his trial that the desertion and other criminal acts were part of his CIA cover story. He was told to do it by the agent that recruited him, he said.

Keesee served two years of a five-year federal prison sentence on the stolen car transportation conviction. The other 152 charges were dropped.

"He always loved fighting and flying," his brother, Ike Keesee, told The Arizona Republic, "ever since he was a little kid."

Bobby Joe Keesee lived next to his brother in a trailer at 8825 S. Seventh St. after his release from federal custody.

"He never talked much about his experiences," Ike Keesee said. "Always kept things inside himself."

"The only thing he ever said was, 'Don't go to Cuba unless you like horse meat and rice! . . . that's all he would say.'"

Bobby Joe told his older brother a month ago that he had a flying job in Alaska. After that he was going to Israel to fight the Arabs, Ike Keesee said his brother told him.

Bobby Joe had converted to the Jewish faith several years ago, Ike Keesee said.

He added that Bobby Joe, a 15-year Army veteran, loved the Army and found combat in Korea exciting. He was wounded there and earned the Purple Heart, three Korean battle stars and a good conduct medal.

After the war Bobby Joe became an expert skydiver and, while stationed at Ft. Huachuca, operated a parachuting school out of Nogales in his spare time.

More recently, he had gone to Alaska during the summer to pilot light aircraft across the rugged northlands for oil exploration companies, Ike said.

"He sure liked money, too," ex-boss Fulton said. "Excitement and money."

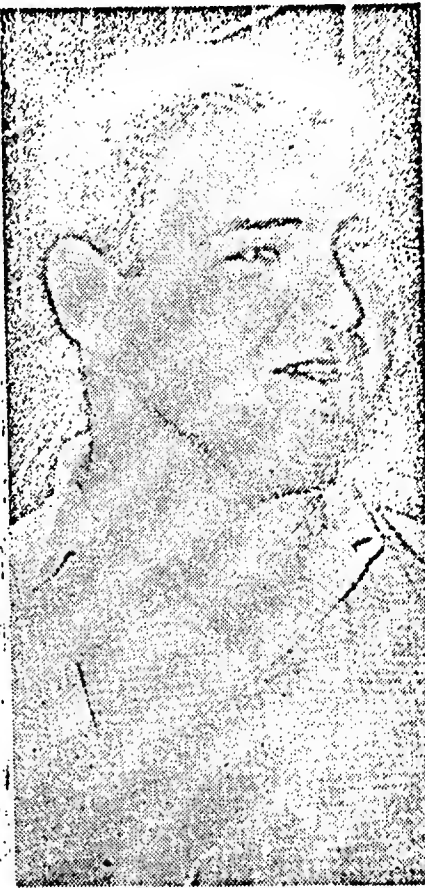
In addition to pumping gas in south Phoenix, Keesee worked for Precision Components Inc. at 1820 S. 35th Ave. and flew "sniffer" planes along the El Paso Natural Gas Co. lines for that firm into New Mexico.

Two weeks ago Bobby Joe wrote his brother and told him to forward all his mail to Anchorage, Alaska.

That was the last Ike heard of his brother until news reached him Wednesday night that Bobby Joe was being held captive in Jordan.

"I hope they don't find those papers (to go to Israel) on him or, he's a dead duck," Ike Keesee said before Bobby Joe was released.

Apparently they didn't.



Bobby Joe Keesee

HUMAN EVENTS
13 JUNE 1970McCloskey Distorts Position

What Is Official U.S. Policy Toward Cuba?

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R-S.C.)

The State Department's official spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, has gravely distorted official U.S. policy with regard to the liberation of Cuba.

At a press briefing on May 12, McCloskey assailed the Cuban exiles in Miami who have announced the first successful raids against the Communist regime in their homeland. McCloskey is the deputy assistant secretary of state for Press Relations.

McCloskey said: "The government of the U.S. has noted with regret the announcement from Miami, made by a representative of a Cuban exile group, that members of his organization have sunk two Cuban fishing vessels and are holding 11 Cuban citizens as hostages."

The State Department spokesman went on to remind "all persons who reside in [the U.S.] that the U.S. laws forbid the use of U.S. territory as a base for any military expedition against a foreign country."

But there is absolutely no reason for the U.S. government to "note with regret" attempts by Cubans to regain their homeland.

In the first place, the Cuban exile groups did not claim that their attacks were launched from U.S. territory. The State Department admits that the government has no evidence that the attacks were launched from the U.S. Why, therefore, "note with regret" an event which every freedom-loving man should applaud?

The reason is that McCloskey, appointed to his post by President Johnson in 1964, is simply parroting the old State Department line on Cuba. Like many another hold-over, he is able to maintain the status quo in areas which have not been demanding much attention lately. The President has his hands full on many another front, and men like McCloskey and the boys on the Cuban desk go on their merry way.

In the past four weeks the Cuban situation has changed dramatically. The Cuban exile group, Alpha 66, and its allies have successfully infiltrated Cuban territory three times, landing twice and sinking the two boats the third time (see *Human Events*, May 30, 1970, page 20). Spurning involvement with the CIA, these groups of freedom-loving Cubans have proved that they have a dedicated, viable operation, willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

What should U.S. policy be towards such attempts? The policy is already spelled out in U.S. statute. It is a matter of law, PL 87-733, effective Oct. 3, 1962, that the U.S. is determined:

- To prevent Cuba, by whatever means, including the use of arms, from extending aggressive or subversive activities to any part of this hemisphere;
- To prevent the creation in Cuba of an externally supported military capability endangering the U.S.; and
- To work with the Organization of American States and with freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination.

This legislation was a joint resolution passed by both houses of Congress, and signed by President Kennedy shortly before the Cuban missile crisis. It is still on the books today and hence still represents official U.S. policy.

But as circumstances have developed today, it is not necessary for the U.S. to get directly involved. Our law encourages us to work with "freedom-loving Cubans to support the aspirations of the Cuban people for self-determination." Our law allows us to do this "by whatever means." We certainly face the rising tide of subversive activities exported by Castro, both in the U.S. and elsewhere in the hemisphere.

Not only is this right supported by our domestic law; it is thoroughly

rooted in international law. In 1962 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee commented on this provision as follows: "These aspirations are not only inherently legitimate in any people, but the right to self-determination is embedded in the Charter of the Organization of the American States and in the principles of the inter-American system. At the Punta del Este Conference in January 1962, it was recognized that the Communist regime of Cuba was incompatible with these principles."

There is no excuse, then, for the State Department to take an anti-freedom posture. It is not necessary for the U.S. government to take a public stand on the matter at all, and certainly not against it. All that is needed is a little "benign neglect" and perhaps some indirect arrangements whereby the Cubans can get needed arms and equipment. The Cubans are chiefly asking the U.S. not to intervene on behalf of Castro. The President has all the authorization needed to implement such a policy. He has a group of dedicated Cubans who have not been neutralized and corrupted by CIA aid and assistance. It could be a textbook case of applying the Guam doctrine right in our own hemisphere. Let those who want their freedom fight for it themselves, but let us give moral and material assistance without getting our own military personnel involved. Such a response is proportionate to the present situation.

The Cuban freedom fighters have a plan. If they succeed, they will be doing an immense benefit for us as well as themselves. If they fail, the situation will remain unchanged. But by all means, let us not continue the perversity of protecting a brutal and bankrupt Communist regime on our doorstep.

It is time to reactivate PL 87-733. It is appropriate to say once more what

HUMAN EVENTS
30 May 1970

Will U.S. Extend Guam Doctrine to Cuban Rebels?

By SEN. STROM THURMOND

The capture of 11 Cuban militiamen by an Alpha 66 infiltration mission should cause President Nixon to extend his Guam doctrine to the Cuban freedom fighters.

The Nixon doctrine holds that those fighting against Communist aggression may receive military and economic assistance if they fight their own battle and leave American military personnel out of it.

The Alpha 66 group has demonstrated that it and its allies are worthy of such assistance. It is the one group which has consistently rejected overtures from the CIA, and which has never received one penny from the United States.

Now, for the third time in as many weeks, anti-Castro fighters have successfully breached Cuban territory. Two of these were directed by Alpha 66, while the other was launched by the National Christian Movement. These incursions, the first of any consequence since the Bay of Pigs, prove that the so-called "invulnerability" of Castro is a myth.

These incursions were made without U.S. help, and, indeed, in desperate fear that U.S. policy would intervene to stop the attempts. So far there does not appear to be any policy in Washington either for or against the raids.

The first landing on April 17 was led by the fabled Alpha 66 commander, Vincente Mendez. In 1960 Mendez was the first to break with Castro over the Communist issue and went to the hills. In 1961 Castro had 10,000 militiamen searching for Mendez for three months before Mendez ultimately gave himself up in Havana with three bullet holes in his body.

These degradations against the Castro regime show that Cuban communism is not invincible. They are only minor skirmishes, it is true, but Castro himself started in the same way. Moreover, conditions in Cuba today are at a low ebb. The lack of common necessities of life has demoralized the people, and made them more restive than ever for overthrow of the regime.

This is attested by the thousands of refugees arriving daily on the rescue flights from Havana. The Cuban exiles

in Miami are jubilant over the success of the guerrilla missions, and for the first time in nearly a decade have again raised their sights to the real possibility of overthrowing communism.

For the first time, too, the Cubans themselves are making the real sacrifices necessary for the liberation of their homeland. They are supporting the guerrilla training camps, at unnamed locations, with record contributions. Most of the Cubans are in the lower income brackets, but in the past three weeks thousands have donated the equivalent of a day's pay to support the effort.

Alpha 66 is undertaking to train the guerrillas—and most are young men between 18 and 21 who left Cuba as young children, but want to return as free men. They also are seeking to buy weapons while they are supporting dependents left in the U.S. Considering the available resources, the Cubans are making a tremendous effort, and donating their own blood.

The fact that these raids are successful—and there are many more to come—puts pressure upon the Nixon Administration to act. For the first time there is an indigenous Cuban movement that has a practical operational system. It is not the creature of some outside intelligence operation. It is a group of practical and dedicated men that refuses to get involved in another country's business.

The first request of Alpha 66 and its allied groups is for a firm policy

of U.S. non-intervention. Such a policy need not be announced publicly, but some sign must be given that there will be no interference. In the past the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Customs, acting under orders from above, have been the chief obstacles to action.

The non-intervention policy should also apply to funding. The Cubans want no U.S. money, even for subsistence of dependents. The Cubans want to do this one alone.

The one thing that is needed, however, is a source of arms and equipment. So far, the Cubans have been spending their skimpy funds for guns at inflated prices. The need a practical source of supply. There are ways the U.S. could accomplish this without direct involvement.

Thus the President has a golden opportunity to test the Nixon Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere. Vietnamization is working in Southeast Asia. People will fight for their own freedom when given a chance. The Cubans have now set up their own movement which is operational and staffed with dedicated men.

Is the U.S. going to take advantage of this volunteer movement, and encourage these efforts to get rid of a Communist government in the Western Hemisphere? Since we are beginning to apply the Nixon Doctrine successfully half-way around the world, it certainly should work 90 miles from our shores.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

M - 289,385

S - 322,763

MAY 25 1970

The Americas

Alpha 66

vs Castro

By W. D. BEDELL

Fighting Cuban exiles have drawn blood from Fidel Castro's forces.

In one encounter on Cuban soil they have killed five Cuban soldiers.

In a clash in Cuban waters they have captured 11 Cuban fishermen, who were later released.

But the exiles have paid—with at least 14 men dead or in prison in Cuba.

They have been warned too that from now on to land on Cuban soil with a rifle means death.

They have been notified too by the United States that their adventuring must stop.

The U.S. moved in with advice and counsel after a fiery exchange between the exiles and Castro himself.

ALPHA 66, the exile group which lost the 14 men and captured the 11 Cubans, proposed a trade:

The 11 Cubans for nine Alpha 66 men. Castro said he captured in April.

Castro's blazing refusal was also an indictment of Alpha 66 and the U.S. He called the offer "blackmail by the CIA and its agents."

He said, "Cuba holds the United States responsible for the lives of the fishermen and demands their immediate return as well as the cessation of such villainies from U.S. territory against Cuba."



Bedell

ALPHA 66 denies any connection with the CIA. It denies operating from American soil. At first it denied its prisoners were held on either American or British soil. But last week it abandoned them in the Bahamas—British territory. After Castro had refused to trade, the 11 men were a drag on Alpha 66.

April in Oriente Province

Alpha 66 has not argued with, indicate the "many" were actually 13.

It is known that in an earlier ill-fated attempt to enter Cuba in January, Mendez had 14 men with him. Their boat turned over, one drowned, and Mendez and the others returned to Miami, Fla.

The April 17 invaders managed to kill five Cuban soldiers within a day or so of their landing. On April 19 Castro went to a cemetery at Gran Tierra, an Oriente village, to deliver their funeral oration. In the oration he said there would be "no clemency" for anyone landing in Cuba with a gun.

FOUR DAYS later, on April 23, he announced the invading force had been wiped out. His April 23 figures were confusing, but an April 27 report indicated four were killed and nine were captured.

Whether those captured have been executed has not been reported. Whether Capt Mendez is alive or dead has not been reported.

When the news of the fight inside Cuba broke, thousands swarmed to Alpha 66 headquarters in Miami. A spokesman said more than 500 volunteered. Many others, it was said, contributed to the Alpha 66 war fund.

When Alpha 66 sent 13—possibly more—men into Oriente Province of Cuba in April, Castro charged they had come from the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base on Cuba. He said they had been in contact with the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The U.S. State Department denied the invaders came from Guantanamo. It said it didn't know where the mini-invasion was launched.

IN A LATER communique, Castro changed his Guantanamo story. He said the Alpha 66 men had visited Guantanamo, then returned to the U.S., then made their thrust into Cuba.

Castro charged that Alpha 66 was organized several years ago by the CIA.

The first Alpha 66 penetration of Cuba was led by Eloy Monoye Gutierrez in December of 1964. He was captured and is reported to be in prison in Havana.

The current military leader, Capt Vicente Mendez, 39, was at the head of the group that hit the coast of Oriente near Baracoa on April 17, the ninth anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Alpha 66 spokesmen said the Mendez force numbered "many" men.

CASTRO'S reports, which May encounter in Cuban waters

The episode in which the Cuban fishermen were captured came May 10. Alpha 66 people did not say where the capture was made or where the captives were taken. They were not on U.S. or British soil, Alpha 66 spokesmen said. They showed a picture of men in a tropical setting.

Castro on May 13 charged that the Bahama Islands, which are British, have been used by the CIA for the invasion operations against Cuba. One of the bigger islands, Great Inagua, is about 65 miles due east of Baracoa, where the April landing was made.

Castro said the 11 captured May 10 were in fact left on a small cay off Andros Island, the biggest of the Ba-

hamas. The Bahamian government rescued them by helicopter last Tuesday. A Cuban plane picked them up in Nassau, the Bahamian capital.

ALPHA 66 said the fishermen were not really fishermen, but spies. It said two had confessed to being intelligence agents. It said they interrupted an Alpha 66 mission and that the exiles sank two boats and captured the 11 prisoners.

The exile-Castro debate over prisoner exchange brought the State Department into action. Its spokesman, Robert McCloskey, said:

"U.S. laws forbid the use of U.S. territory as a base for any military expedition against a foreign country. The U.S. government will take appropriate measures to insure that the spirit as well as the letter of these laws is observed."

McCloskey said no action had been taken against Alpha 66 for what it had done so far because there was no evidence that any raids had been launched from U.S. territory.

FEDERAL aides in Miami said there was no interest in arrests, but merely in "reaffirming a standing policy."

A government source was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the attacks are ineffective and provide grist for Castro's propaganda mill. The source was quoted:

"Castro's sugar crop already is failing and these pinprick raids only provide him with a diversion."

Castro admitted the sugar failure last week. He said it would be hard to reach 9 million tons. Until then he had sworn to harvest 10 million tons by July 26. As the U.S. official had implied, it would be natural for Castro to seize on any available pretext to draw attention away from his sugar troubles.

BUT CASTRO said last Tuesday night, on welcoming the 11 fishermen back to Havana, that he would not blame the exiles for the sugar failure.

He threatened at the same time to foment revolution in the countries helping the exile invaders. He named the countries—the United States and England.

Alpha 66 spokesmen said that, despite the threats from, would go on.

23 MAY 1970

STATINTL



CUBA

The U.S.-based anti-Cuba group Alpha 66 was forced to release 11 Cuban fishermen it captured and held incommunicado for two weeks when thousands of Cubans blocked a Swiss diplomat in the Swiss embassy in Havana. Round-the-clock negotiations were thus forced between the Swiss embassy in Cuba—which represents the U.S.—and Cuban officials. The 11 men were released on a small island off the Bahamas May 18.

The Miami-based Alpha 66, which Cuban premier Fidel Castro says is financed by the CIA, sunk the two fishing vessels and kidnapped the men in an attempt, said Castro, to force the release of eight Alpha 66 members captured by Cuba during the group's invasion April 17. The Cuban government also charged the British government allowed the CIA to use its small islands off Cuba as a base for anti-Cuban operations.

22 MAY 1970

Castro says Cuba can hit exile bases

HAVANA — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro said Tuesday night that Cuba has the means to strike back at bases from which gusanos (mercenaries organized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) launch terrorist raids against the Cuban people. The Cuban leader spoke at a Havana meeting welcoming back home 11 Cuban fishermen seized by the CIA-backed gusano group, "Alpha-66," and later released in the Bahama Islands.

Premier Castro also accused the British, who govern the Bahamas, of complicity with the U.S. and the gusanos. "If England cannot take care of those islands, then let her give them their freedom, or allow us to watch over them at least against counter-revolutionary forces," Castro said before a cheering crowd.

21 MAY 1970

Kidnapped Cuban fishermen return home

HAVANA — Eleven Cuban fishermen, kidnapped by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's favorite Cuban exile group, "Alpha-66," have returned home to Cuba. The fishermen stepped off a Cuban Airlines plane in Havana amid great rejoicing. They waved their ship's Cuban flag, which they had refused to give up to the CIA group and had defended all during their captivity.

After strong protests by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and the Cuban government last week, "Alpha-66" released the fishermen, dumping them on a small cay near Andros Island in the Bahamas. The Cuban airliner flew to Nassau, the Bahaman capital, to bring them home.

19 MAY 1970

CIA-backed Cuban exiles free Cuban fishermen

MIAMI — Alpha-66, notorious as a CIA-supported Cuban exile group, on Monday released 11 Cuban fishermen on a tiny cay in the Bahamas near Andros Island. The 11 were captured last month after an Alpha-66 invasion of Cuba left nine gusanos (CIA mercenaries) in the hands of the Cuban people. ✓

The Miami-based exile group evidently wanted to trade the fishermen for the gusano prisoners. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro strongly denounced this attempt, and the government of Cuba produced material evidence (arms, ammunition) that the Alpha-66 group which invaded Cuba earlier had been supplied with the most modern U.S. equipment, available only to U.S. government agencies. A Soviet naval squadron also moved into the eastern Cuban area where the gusanos had attacked. The U.S. government suddenly began a highly publicized "crack-down" on Cuban exile groups in Florida, following which Alpha-66 just as suddenly decided to release its prisoners. An Alpha-66 spokesman said continuing to hold them "would be an obstacle to our future operations," meaning the CIA decided to call the whole sordid affair off.

DAILY WORLD
16 May 70



Hands off Cuba!

Like a vampire, the appetite of the CIA for blood is insatiable. Unsatisfied with the havoc it brought Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the CIA has its eyes on Cuba again. The kidnapping of eleven Cuban fishermen by that CIA creature Alpha 66, is the latest outrage.

Capping crime with gall, the CIA stooges demand that Cuba exchange eight bandits the republican forces captured during the latest foray for the kidnapped fishermen.

Several weeks ago we warned that the CIA would step up its criminal attacks against Cuba in an effort to sabotage an epic-making ten million ton sugar harvest. That campaign is clearly underway.

Americans should be forewarned. We cannot afford to forget the almost fatal events that resulted twice in the past decade when the CIA tried to murder the new Socialist land.

Who can forget the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961? The thundering defeat U.S. imperialism echoed around the world. It was also the first time its bloody program for Latin America was smashed.

Scarcely a year later the entire world trembled on the brink during the missile-crisis.

Now we see the menace of a third criminal effort, the overhanging pall of another Caribbean crisis.

It is not at all accidental that the CIA's claws are cut off each time they reach out for Cuba. For that brave socialist nation is not only strong in its own right it has the support of the entire socialist world, of all progressive humanity, and of most governments the world over.

It is significant, too, that these new efforts to create trouble on our very doorstep come on the heels of declarations by many U.S. commercial interests as well as by such figures as Senator Fulbright, seeking to establish normal relations with our Caribbean neighbor. It would of course be of mutual advantage commercially. More than that, it would be morally just and it would advance the cause of world peace.

16 MAY 1970

Hands off Cuba!

Like a vampire, the appetite of the CIA for blood is insatiable. Unsatisfied with the havoc it brought Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the CIA has its eyes on Cuba again. The kidnapping of eleven Cuban fishermen by that CIA creature Alpha 66, is the latest outrage. ✓

Capping crime with gall, the CIA 'stooges demand that Cuba exchange eight bandits the republican forces captured during the latest foray for the kidnapped fishermen.

Several weeks ago we warned that the CIA would step up its criminal attacks against Cuba in an effort to sabotage an epic-making ten million ton sugar harvest. That campaign is clearly underway.

Americans should be forewarned. We cannot afford to forget the almost fatal events that resulted twice in the past decade when the CIA tried to murder the new Socialist land.

Who can forget the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961? The thundering defeat U.S. imperialism justly suffered echoed around the world. It was also the first time its bloody program for Latin America was smashed. ✓

Scarcely a year later the entire world trembled on the brink during the missile-crisis.

Now we see the menace of a third criminal effort, the overhanging pall of another Caribbean crisis.

It is not at all accidental that the CIA's claws are cut off each time they reach out for Cuba. For that brave socialist nation is not only strong in its own right it has the support of the entire socialist world, of all progressive humanity, and of most governments the world over.

It is significant, too, that these new efforts to create trouble on our very doorstep come on the heels of declarations by many U.S. commercial interests as well as by such figures as Senator Fulbright, seeking to establish normal relations with our Caribbean neighbor. It would of course be of mutual advantage commercially. More than that, it would be morally just and it would advance the cause of world peace.

DAILY WORLD

14 MAY 1970

Castro blames CIA for exile raids

HAVANA — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro on Wednesday sharply rejected an offer to exchange prisoners with the Miami-based gusano exile group. Alpha-66. Alpha-66 sank two Cuban fishing boats and took 11 Cubans prisoner. It offered to exchange the fishermen for nine prisoners captured in the CIA raid on Cuba last month. Castro said he was holding the U.S. responsible for the lives of the Cuban fishermen and that he "would reject any type of blackmail for their safety. The Cuban government will flatly reject any blackmail by the CIA and its agents."

Castro dealt with the Alpha-66 claim to have captured the fishermen on May 10 and said: "This organization, as is well-known, was one of those created by the CIA several years ago as a screen to cover its pirate attacks on Cuba."

The Alpha-66 raid on eastern Cuba last month came almost immediately after Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) suggested steps ought to be taken to develop friendly relations with Cuba.

A Soviet naval squadron is due to dock in Cienfuegos in eastern Cuba on Thursday, to refuel and resupply. The Soviet vessels include a guided-missile cruiser and destroyer, submarines, and other craft.

STATINTL

MIAMI, FLA.

HERALD

MAY 14 1970

M - 375,469

S - 468,167

Castro Rejects Prisoner Swap Blames Foray on U.S.

By FRANK SOLER
Of Our Latin America Staff

Fidel Castro angrily spurned an offer to swap prisoners with the militant Alpha 66 exile organization Wednesday and blamed the U.S. for the group's raid earlier this week in which two Cuban fishing vessels were sunk and their 11 crewmen seized as hostages.

Cuba, said Castro in rejecting the proposal, "would not accept any type of blackmail" for the return of the fishermen held by the Miami-based group "somewhere outside U.S. territory."

Castro's refusal to ransom the fishermen with nine Alpha 66 commandos — whose capture he announced last month — came in a sharply worded communique read over Havana Radio and monitored here.

ALPHA 66, which sent the raiding party into Cuba on April 17 to open a guerrilla front, made the proposal Tuesday, saying that if Cas-

tro had indeed crushed the expedition, it would move to exchange the fishermen for the commandos.

Instead of agreeing, Castro charged Alpha was a CIA operation and blasted the U.S. and its intelligence organizations for aiding and abetting exile forays against Cuba.

"The government of the United States cannot evade the responsibility for this act organized and carried out with impunity from North American territory, with North American weapons and boats registered and based in Florida," Castro said.

Castro said Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos had told the Swiss ambassador in Havana, who represents U.S. interests there, that Cuba "holds the United States responsible for the lives of the fishermen and demands their immediate return to our country as well as the cessation of such villainies from U.S. territory against Cuba."

THE BRITISH ambassador, Castro said, also was summoned by Dorticos because "the CIA, besides using U.S. territory, has repeatedly used the Bahamas cays and British possessions north of Cuba to perpetrate these deeds."

Dorticos, according to the communique, asked the British to "adopt the pertinent measures so as to prevent such violations and aggressions against our people which are being carried out, using British possessions . . ."

The communique said Dorticos warned both ambassadors that unless Cuba's request is heeded, "Cuba will take the necessary steps on its own to prevent such deeds."

The latter was seen as a veiled hint that Cuba might decide to launch raids against Cuban exile groups which may be operating from Bahamian islands.

Hours before Castro's bitter retort, the U.S. State De-

partment issued a stiff warning against military strikes on Cuba from U.S. soil.

"U.S. laws forbid the use of U.S. territory as a base for any military expedition against a foreign country," said State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey.

"The U.S. government will take appropriate measures to insure that the spirit as well as the letter of these laws is observed."

IT WAS speculated that the "spirit" portion of the statement might signify a forthcoming crackdown on exile groups who leave unarmed from U.S. territory, pick up their weapons en route, stage raids on the island and then return, again unarmed, to the U.S.

One of the two Cuban fishing boats Alpha said it had sunk in the action, was reported to be abandoned in shallow water near a key about 20 miles off the Florida Coast.

13 MAY 1970

Castro Bars Trade Of Captured Exiles

By MERWIN K. SIGALE

Special to The Star

MIAMI—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, charging "blackmail" by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, today rejected any exchange of captured exile invaders for 11 Cuban fishermen taken hostage by the Miami-based exile group Alpha 66.

He scorned a State Department expression of "regret" over news of the fishermen's capture, claimed the U.S. government knows where the men are being held and warned that he will hold Washington "responsible for whatever measure on whatever terrain that the Cuban government feels obliged to take if the fishermen are executed."

Castro's hard line, in a communique broadcast by the Havana radio, was in response to yesterday's announcement here by Alpha 66 that its "naval units" had sunk two Cuban fishing boats and were holding the 11 crewmen to exchange for guerrillas whom Castro claims to have captured.

Castro left unclear the fate of the Alpha 66 infiltrators who landed in eastern Cuba April 17. He said previously there were 13, and that four had been killed and nine captured. Since he has failed to produce the prisoners, Alpha 66 leaders have claimed at least some of the men must still be at large.

"Quickly Liquidated"

Today Castro said only that the guerrilla band was "quickly located and liquidated by revolutionary forces."

"The Cuban government will reject flatly and positively any blackmail of the CIA and its agents," involving the fishermen and hostages, Castro said. "The U.S. government knows perfectly well where the fishermen are, who has them and with what means they carried out the act of flagrant violation of U.S. laws," he added.

Castro said Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos yesterday "summoned the Swiss ambassador, who represents U.S. interests in Cuba, to tell him that Cuba makes the U.S. government responsible for the lives of the fishermen, and demands their immediate return to this country, as well as a halt to such villainies from U.S. territory against Cuba."

The Cuban leader charged that "British cays and possessions north of Cuba" were being used for arms and munitions, as well as U.S. territory. He said

Dorticos also summoned the British ambassador.

Castro called the Alpha 66 action in Cuba's territorial waters "a repugnant and cowardly attack against two completely unarmed fishing boats." He said his government did not know why the vessels had failed to return, until Alpha 66 cleared up the matter yesterday.

In proposing the prisoner exchange, Alpha 66 leaders dispatched a cable to Castro yesterday, warning him that he was "responsible for the security and future of our men in your custody, and of your men in our hands."

Alpha 66 leaders dispatched a 66 secretary general, said he was appealing to the International Red Cross to arrange a trade—"prisoners of war for prisoners of war."

Nazario said the hostages "are now well taken care of, and secure, outside the national territory of the United States." He refused to say where.

An Alpha 66 communique said the encounter with two 65-foot boats of Cuba's fishing fleet took place last week in Cuban territorial waters but did not specify the location. Alpha's "naval units" captured and sank the two vessels, the communique said. The units "were carrying out a mission in Cuban territory and the two spy ships of Communist Cuba detected our boats," it added.

Other sources, however, said the mission was specifically to obtain hostages and apparently was carried out by a single arms boat.

The U.S. government reminded the exiles in a formal State Department statement that "United States laws forbid the use of United States territory as a base for any military expedition against a foreign country."

Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, reading the statement, said the government will take "all appropriate measures" to see that the "spirit as well as the letter" of the laws is served.

LIBERATED GUARDIAN
12 May 1970

CUBA INVADED

Havana (LNS)—A group of mercenary soldiers whose point of departure was the United States and who come equipped with modern U.S.-built automatic weapons, landed near the Yumurie River, 14 miles east of the Cuban city of Baracoa, at dawn on April 14.

Members of the Cuban rural militia, joined by regular soldiers and units of the border patrol, made the first contact with the invasion force, whose exact numbers could not be determined. Three invaders were captured, and two automatic rifles, 200 bullets and numerous packages of plastic explosives were seized.

The Cuban revolutionary forces began an exhaustive hunt for the other invaders, who landed at a wild and almost unpopulated part of the eastern coast of Cuba's eastern-most province, Oriente. The area is important historically. In 1895, Antonio Maceo landed there in an invasion aimed at liberating Cuba from Spain. Later, it became an operating point for part of Fidel's revolutionary forces.

Four members of the Cuban government's forces lost their lives and two were gravely wounded in the invasion, which took place nine years to the day after the abortive, CIA-sponsored, Bay of Pigs invasion. Alpha 66, the Cuban exile organization which was responsible for the Bay of Pigs Invasion, has also taken credit for the latest attempt to set back the advances of Cuban communism.

Spokesmen for Alpha 66 in Miami indicate that the organization decided to attempt the invasion based on "information" that the Cuban people were dissatisfied with the revolution and would

rally to the side of the counter-revolutionary invaders.

The area in which the invaders landed was an extremely poor, underdeveloped region prior to the revolution, and has benefited enormously from the Fidelista social program. People who have spent extensive amounts of time in Cuba recently report that the vast majority of Cubans—almost all the young people—are still very much on the side of Fidel and the revolutionary socialism which Cuba is actually building today.

Part of that process is the attainment of the "Ten million Ton Sugar Harvest," the largest ever. Cubans from every part of the country and from every level of society are working perhaps harder than ever before—but definitely with more enthusiasm than ever before—to cut enough cane to make the ten million to break out of economic underdevelopment. Fidel emphasized that the logical goal of the new invasion force would be to sabotage the sugar harvest. That is what the Cubans are worried about—not that the people are going to desert the revolution.

Thus far, two members of the invading force have been killed, and three taken prisoner. Spokesmen for Alpha 66 claim that the rest of the invaders intend to hole up in the barren countryside, waiting for some kind of "opportunity."

In response, Radio Havana stated, "Although the invading band managed to disappear from the scene, they will be wiped out with the minimum of deployment of our forces, and the few who survive will have to answer in full to the justice of the revolution."

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

E - 24,907

MAY 9 1970

That Was An Invasion?

THE LATEST disastrous attempt by Cuban refugees to "invade" their homeland from a base in Florida was an exercise in futility, but its timing coincided with Fidel Castro's need for an issue to bolster his standing with his people.

The force — consisting of 16 men — was met by troops led by the Cuban dictator himself and promptly decimated.

Castro took to the radio to denounce "imperialist plotters in the United States," President Nixon

and the Central Intelligence Agency for an attempt to "obstruct and hamper" the sugar harvest.

With the President currently finding his hands full with problems in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, it is absurd to believe that he was aware of the idealistic effort of the unlucky 16.

The Castro harangue, however, may draw Cubans' attention away from the fact that the sugar harvest is already far behind schedule and the 10-million-ton goal for the year as unrealistic as previous pledges.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

STATINTL

30 APR 1970

2 Exiles' Views Vary on Existence in Cuba

[Randall Richard, a reporter for the Providence [R. I.] Journal-Bulletin, accompanied the Venceremos brigade of young Americans who went to Cuba to cut sugar cane. Nearly the entire spectrum of radical-left groups was represented in the group. This is the fifth of six articles by Richard.]

BY RANDALL RICHARD

[Copyright 1970 by The Providence Journal Co., distributed by Newsday Specials.]

Amado Rivero stared contemptuously at the small throng of his fellow Cubans who huddled in front of the tall, wrought iron fence at the Mexican embassy in Havana.

The men and women, mostly in their 30s or older, were well dressed by Cuban standards altho the suits were somewhat worn and out of style, the dresses were well below the knees and the nylons had seams.

In a rare display of anger Amado threw open the trunk of the government's special service 1952 Cadillac which he had driven to the embassy, and turned again to look at the Cubans who were peering thru the fence at a large bulletin board covered with names.

Search for Names

The Cubans anxiously searched the board for their names and the long awaited news that they would be able to leave their homeland for the United States.

Amado declared bitterly that the "gustanos" [worms]—will be your problem pretty soon. Our country doesn't need them and we're glad to be rid of them. Their heads are filled with garbage.

Altho he looked much older, Amado said he was 19 years old and within a few months hoped to become a member of the Young Communists of Cuba. Amado spoke English well and claimed he had lived in Hollywood, Cal., for eight years before his family returned to Cuba just before the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's regime on Jan. 3, 1961. His father, he said, had owned a

Hits Disenchantment

He cooled off visibly as he continued talking about the many Cubans who had become disenchanted with life in Cuba: "They just don't understand that they must endure the shortages and work for the revolution to make a better life for their children and grandchildren."

Most of the 700 young American radicals of the Venceremos brigade didn't meet a so-called "counter-revolutionary" during the initial weeks of their two-month work-visit to Cuba that began on Feb. 19.

While the Cuban "direction" of the camp avoided setting any policy on excursions outside, they made it clear to the Americans who had come to cut cane for the record 10-million-ton sugar harvest that they frowned upon such trips. The Americans were told that two weeks had been set aside for a tour of Cuba and that they would have all the freedom they wanted to talk to anyone about the Cuban "revolution."

Groups Defy Ban

But small groups defied the unwritten restriction and "split" from the camp on their own for the nearby town of Aguacate and even Havana. What some found was a series of contradictions—most Cubans, when asked, said they loved "Fidel" and the "revolution" while a few others freely but quietly said they would leave Cuba at the first opportunity.

Several of the young "Norte Americanos" who ventured into Aguacate one afternoon were greeted enthusiastically by two Cuban teenagers who paraded them from house to house in the town where 800 persons lived in crowded and drab stucco buildings on several narrow streets.

One of the girls sat the young Americans in straight back chairs and on a worn sofa in one of the apartments before she dashed out. She returned from running, with a record album. Within a few minutes

the reluctant young Americans were being pushed out of their chairs by their laughing hosts and made to dance to two-year-old Beatle music that blared at full volume from a small record player.

Bothered by Visit

One of the American visitors to Aguacate explained later that he had ambivalent feelings about the way he was received. He said he was moved by the "genuine warmth" of the reception, but bothered by the fact that the Cubans didn't seem to take the Americans seriously. "I came as a worker to help with the revolution and I'm treated like a tourist." He said he also didn't know how to react to the dozen or more children who followed his group and begged for pens and gum.

Americans who also ventured into Havana found the reaction to their presence generally more restrained. It was there that one group met their first "gustano."

Georgia, a well dressed young man in his midtwenties, said he once got as far as the airport in Havana where he had hoped to fly to the United States with his girlfriend. His girlfriend, he said, was allowed to leave the country, but he was picked up and sent to an agricultural work camp for "repatriation."

Hijackers Tell Views

Similarly conflicting reactions to life in Cuba were provided by two men who claimed they had hijacked planes to come to Cuba.

One young man identified himself as Binnie Hamilton, a Black Panther who said he had been in "trouble" with the police for his political activities. He said he hijacked a jet from San Francisco on Dec. 2. [A check with news-files later in the States showed that a T. W. A. jet en route from San Francisco to Philadelphia with 29 persons aboard was hijacked on that date. An air lines spokesman said at that time that a black man identified as "B. Hamilton" used a knife to hold a hostess.]

Hamilton told the small group of Americans that he was arrested when the plane landed in Havana and that he was in solitary confinement while Cuban officials "checked me out."

with the CIA or something like that."

The cell, he said, was only a few feet wide and several feet long and his only contact with the outside world was a small opening thru which his food was sent. "The guards didn't mistreat me," he explained, "but I couldn't talk to anyone for two months and I almost went crazy."

Hamilton said that after it was determined that he was a "political exile," he was given a room in the Havana Libre—formerly the Havana Hilton—where he lived in relative luxury for several weeks. He said he then volunteered to cut sugar cane in the 10-million-ton harvest and now plans to study at the University of Havana for three years to learn a trade.

Tells His Disappointment

He said he was somewhat disappointed in the attitudes of some of the Cubans who lived in Havana, that "too much of America" remains in the city. "There's still a lot of materialistic attitudes. Some people will spend 50 pesos [\$50 at the Cuban rate of exchange] for a pair of jeans. And a watch is really a big status symbol. Some people will pay up to 500 pesos for them."

Eventually, he said, he hoped to return to the States "clandestinely," get a job and continue his political work.

The other hijacker, a Puerto Rican, was encountered by the group near a sidewalk cafe later in the day. He said he had hijacked a jet from Kennedy airport several months ago. [He did not provide enough details to make it possible to confirm his story.]

Hits Bureaucracy

The second hijacker said he found the Cuban government too "bureaucratic" and in some ways "more inhumane than the government of the United States."

The Cuban people, he said, "are told year after year to work hard to develop the country's economy—that a better life will come if only now they struggle. But each year the shortages and rationing continues as the best fruits and foods the country can produce are exported. It's good to try to get out of underdevelopment, but the people can't eat promises."

APR 23 1970

E - 113,781

C.I.A. Business?

Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro made a serious charge in blaming the United States Central Intelligence Agency and the Pentagon for the recent landing of ~~armed~~ anti-Castro guerrillas in eastern Cuba. The United States did launch the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, so Castro has a reason to be suspicious.

The United States government denied involvement in the 1970 invasion. But Alpha 66, an association of Cuban exiles in Miami, says it trained the guerrillas at a secret base in the Florida Everglades and sent them to Cuba.

If so, this too is a violation of international law by the United States. All governments have an obligation not to permit armed bands to use their territory as a base to attack a country with which they are not at war. The United States has made some efforts to enforce this rule since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, though the State Department does not accept the Russian thesis that the U.S. made a binding promise not to try to overthrow the Cuban government by force.

It would be possible for Alpha 66 to train and launch a small force without getting caught by the United States — and apparently this is a small force. By Wednesday Castro said his men had killed or captured nine and that only four remained.

But large operation or small, the legal principles are the same. Since the C.I.A. got found out for the Bay of Pigs and boasts leaked out about similar operations in Guatemala and Iran, it has been harder for the United States to deny convincingly its role in coups and guerrilla strikes all over the map. Americans just don't know whether to believe their own government or not. Many foreigners simply assume the United States is guilty.

21 APR 1970

Cuban emigre invasion try reported smashed

HAVANA, April 20 — Premier Fidel Castro charged yesterday that a band of "counter-revolutionary bandits" from the U.S. attempted to invade Cuba, according to Radio Havana. Army, rural militia, and frontier (coast) guards routed the attackers, killing two and capturing three in two clashes, and are pursuing the survivors in the mountains.

Four Cuban soldiers were killed and two severely wounded in clashes Friday and Saturday night. Two automatic rifles, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, and many plastic explosives were captured. These were weapons of the "Yankee army," Castro stated.

He reported over the radio: "The imperialists are again smuggling hirelings into Cuba in order to spill the sacred blood of the sons of our people."

The were also trying to obstruct the sugar harvest, though in vain, he said.

He indicated that the invaders came from a point in the U.S. and were Cuban emigres.

The language of his broadcast indicated the invading force was a small one.

The attackers landed at dawn Friday morning 15 miles east of Baracoa, an isolated area in Oriente Province. This is on the eastern tip of the island, across from Haiti and on the opposite side from that of the Bay of Pigs invasion. In the first clash two emigres were killed and two captured. In a second one, another was captured. The rest fled into the mountainous jungles where Castro and his band had fought on landing in Cuba.

Castro's broadcast spoke of the mercenaries as "being paid by the U.S.," and as coming from the emigre colonies there.

Since 1961 there have been a dozen landings by emigres, involving groups of from five to thirty. All were repulsed. In the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961, some 1,600 Cubans, together with others from the CIA, attacked but were crushed within three days. The current attack was on the anniversary of that of 1961.



Newsmap identifies city of Baracoa (arrow) where a U.S.-sponsored invasion of Cuba was launched.

In Washington the State Department denied that it knew anything about the invasion. It said no agency of the government whatsoever knew of it either. After thus protesting too much, the spokesman went on to say that this meant all levels of the government. He said nothing about the open mobilization of emigre forces armed and trained in the U.S.

Reports in the Spanish-language press of New York City, gave some additional information. For example, one paper recalled that in the attack this last December, a group of eight landed near, if not on the U.S. base at Guantanamo, also in Oriente Province. One drowned. The report said that strong winds forced the invaders upon the coast at the naval base, and that a U.S. Navy vessel from the base took the others back to

Miami. There the Cuban colony numbers 300,000.

El Diario reported (April 20) that the leader of one force of invaders was Vicente Medina, director of the Military Dept. of Alpha 66, the emigre armed group. He was an army captain who fought with Castro's band in the original revolutionary attack on the Batista government.

The paper intimated that two landings were made this weekend.

21 APR 1970

Exile Group Says Its Members Landed in Cuba

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, April 20—A Cuban exile organization declared today that its members landed in eastern Cuba on Friday.

In a public statement, Alpha 66 said that "various guerrilla groups are at this moment fighting in different parts of Cuba" against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro.

Mr. Castro, in a communiqué broadcast yesterday by the Havana radio, announced the landing of what he called a group of heavily armed "mercenaries" who came from the United States.

The communiqué said that four soldiers and two of the invaders had been killed in clashes. Two of the mercenaries were reported to have been captured.

Alpha 66 said that its guerrilla force was operating on "two basic fronts," and that other guerrilla groups were being formed.

Commander Identified

The operation is commanded by Alpha's military coordinator, Vicente Méndez, who at the time of the landing was given the rank of colonel.

"The revolutionary and humanistic war of the Cuban people has begun with the revival of progressive elements inside the country and the entry into Cuba of the Alpha 66 guerrillas," the statement said.

"Our men are not of the C.I.A., nor of the North American Government, nor are they reactionaries or mercenaries," the statement added.

Andrés Nazario Sargen, secretary general of Alpha 66, said that for "obvious reasons" he could not give any information about the size of the invading force nor the area of its planned operations.



Associated Press

Col. Vicente Méndez

Mr. Nazario said, however, that "several" landings had been made in the general area

of Barcooa in Oriente Province.

He also distributed a photocopy of a letter, signed by Colonel Méndez, reported to have been written shortly before the landing. Mr. Nazario said that the letter was brought to Miami by an Alpha 66 member who accompanied one of the landing parties.

According to its text, the one-page handwritten letter was to have been released a month after the landing. It appeared, therefore, that the group had planned to remain as inactive as possible for at least a month to consolidate its position.

In his letter, Colonel Méndez said that his presence in Cuba "breaks the myth of invincibility" of the Castro regime.

Colonel Méndez, who is 40 years old, is a veteran guerrilla fighter. A farmer in Manicargua, Las Villas Province, he joined Mr. Castro's fight against the dictatorship of President Fulgencia Batista. But he broke with the Cuban Premier in early 1960 because he was opposed to Communist influence in the Cuban Government.

21 APR 1970

Exiles Say Guerrillas Open 2 'Fronts' in Cuba

MIAMI, April 20 (UPI)—The militant Cuban exile Alpha 66 organization claimed today it has landed "many" guerrillas in Cuba and opened "two basic fronts" of military operations against the Fidel Castro regime since last Friday.

The claims, made at a news conference by Alpha 66 Secretary General Nazario Sargen, were not otherwise substantiated. They followed Sunday's dramatic announcement by Premier Castro that four of his troops and two invaders were killed in skirmishes last Friday and Saturday.

Havana Radio, which broadcast Castro's announcement, said that Castro was attending the funeral for his fallen soldiers.

[State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said he had "no information" on the Alpha 66 statements. Other officials said they had no way of gauging the scale of the landing, but found it interesting that Castro had announced it personally.]

Sargen, while refusing to say exactly how many men had landed in Cuba, emphasized that military activity is not limited to the area around Baracoa, on the eastern tip of Oriente Province where Castro said a landing took place.

"The contingents of Alpha 66 in Cuban territory are divided into two basic fronts," a written release said.

"They are guerrilla front No. 1 'Julio Cesar Ramirez'

and guerrilla front No. 1 'Erinaldo Salas' along with diverse guerrilla focal points."

It said "many Alpha 66 men are already in Cuba and others will not delay in arriving there . . . our men are not from the CIA, nor the U.S. government, nor reactionaries, nor mercenaries."

Earlier Alpha spokesmen confirmed that their guerrillas had clashed with Castroite forces near Baracoa. They said the military leader of the expedition was Capt. Vicente Mendez, 39, a one-time follower of Castro who turned against him.

Castro reported Sunday that three of the invaders were captured alive and that the rest—no numbers were given—were being hunted down.

Alpha's claims of a "two front" attack were in sharp contrast to the prevailing impression among reliable sources that possibly not more than a dozen men were involved in the landing.

5 APR 1970

STATINTL

Tower Ticker



by Robert Wiedrich

● **THE INSIDE SCOOP:** Like many others in this changing world, the crime syndicate gangsters who long have monopolized the international drug trade suddenly find themselves in a confrontation with a new force that threatens their orderly and well-greased existence.

For the first time in decades, these peddlers of lingering death are being challenged thruout the eastern half of the United States by an emerging network of narcotics merchants led largely by Cuban refugees, some of them ex-cops under the regime of Fulgencio Batista.

In brushes with undercover investigators, some of these exiled sadists have claimed the mantle of patriots, CIA trained for a victorious return to the island some day. Whether that's true remains to be seen, but meanwhile they're not letting grass grow under their feet.

For the fact remains that their Gestapo-like roles under Batista have served them well in the jungles of the narcotics trade. And to their crime syndicate gangster opponents, they are a yet-to-be-fathomed and much-feared-enemy, largely because of quick resort to the trigger.

In the Chicago area, we're told this new breed refuses to deal with local narcotics peddlers in less than quarter kilo lots of heroin. They headquarter in the Spanish speaking areas of the city, often using motels for their transactions.

Recently, two men known to be couriers for the Cubans were observed with Portuguese passports bearing stamps from France and Mediterranean countries, reasonable proof of the international flavor of the drug routes that lead to Chicago.

It would be comforting to think that the two groups might annihilate each other in a clash for the multi-million dollar racket. But the odds favor more their eventually reaching an accommodation.

And that means the narcotics policeman's lot will be even tougher in that same changing world that now befuddles the gangster, a world in which some knuckle heads see no more harm in hallucinogenics and heroin than in hamburger.



Lois Nettleton

STATINTL

M - 57,696

S - 84,706

MAR 4 1970

What Comes Next?

AS OF THIS WRITING, mystery still surrounded the seizure by Cuba and the reported release of the U.S. treasure ship Jocelyn-C.

It remains to be seen whether the whole affair will be hushed up or an issue will be made of that action by Cuba.

It is certain that the Jocelyn-C had electronic equipment on board. There was some speculation, but denied, that the ship was an instrument of the CIA.

In any event, it will be highly interesting to see what, if anything, happens next.

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-0160



CASTRO'S CUBA -- LET'S TELL IT LIKE IT IS!

By Ruby Hart Phillips

Ruby Hart Phillips was for 25 years the full-time correspondent of the New York Times in Havana, where her day-to-day reports on Cuban affairs established her reputation as a careful, informed and accurate reporter. Mrs. Phillips later saw her chronicles on the minuscule Castro revolutionary force downgraded by her editors. They relied more on the instincts and glowing commentary of a colleague, Herbert Matthews, who played the role of a kind of unofficial public relations man for Castro. Matthews hasn't changed, and neither has Ruby Hart Phillips.

She wrote of her experiences in Cuba, Island of Paradox (Obolensky, 1959) and The Cuban Dilemma (1963).

Mrs. Phillips resigned from the New York Times in 1963 and has travelled throughout Latin America for five years, writing columns for Long Island's Newsday. She now lives in Miami, and has excellent contacts within the Cuban exile community there, as well as in Cuba, and she draws from both sources as well as her own rich background, for this report:

Will Communist Fidel Castro's Cuba be brought back into the fold of the Organization of American States (OAS) and its members, among which is the United States, and will the U.S. renew relations with this small Caribbean island?

For years a portion of the American press, radio and television has pictured Castro as a great revolutionary leader, who saved Cuba from the Batista dictatorship, raised the standard of living of the peasants and provided them with educational facilities. The image is remote from the truth.

Now we see Communist propaganda taking a new turn, since Castro's destruction politically, economically, and

spiritually can no longer be hidden. Admitting Castro is having tremendous economic difficulties and admitting that the people are suffering, the propagandists are appealing for U.S. help to Castro on "humanitarian" grounds. It is alleged by these vocal supporters of Castro that Cuba today would be a prosperous and happy country if the U.S. had not cut off relations and imposed an economic embargo on the country in 1960. In reality, the embargo has been a colossal failure. So-called friends of the U.S.—Great Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Japan and others—have not only been trading with Cuba but granting it credits.

The facts of Castro's bloody dictatorship—his firing squads, inhuman treatment of thousands of political prisoners, slave labor, and methods of terrorizing the people of Cuba—have been published in the United States. But the great American public does not seem to have believed any of these things which go on only 90 miles from their shores. The Kennedy and Johnson administrations chose to ignore the situation in Cuba, and it appears the Nixon administration is following in their footsteps. This despite the reports of U.S. intelligence, which detail these facts and point out that Fidel Castro, backed by the Soviet Union, is not only a menace to Latin American countries but to the United States.

Recently, *Unidad*, one of the Cuban exile publications in Miami, printed the statistics compiled by Jaime Cladevilla Villar, who served as information counsellor to the Spanish Embassy in Havana. Cladevilla, a university professor and journalist, gave figures during a speech in Madrid. He said:

"Since Fidel Castro seized Cuba January 1, 1959 to April 1969, 20,161 Cubans have been executed by firing squad and 2,300 have died of torture in the headquarters of the G-2, military intelligence."

The trials of the thousands who were to die before firing squads began with-

Approved For Release 2001/03/04 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000500040001-5

Combat, February 15, 1970

Vol. 2, No. 4

18 FEB 1970

15 Feb 1970

In Grim Cuba, Everyone Cuts Sugar Cane As Castro Pushes For Record Crop

By Henry Miller
North American Newspaper Alliance

HAVANA — In his 11 years as Cuba's dictator, Fidel Castro has tried to show the world his nation pursues its own independent Communist course. And while he has made a strong effort in this direction, his nation relies more heavily on Moscow today than ever before.

One thing obvious to the observer in Havana is the unhappy atmosphere that pervades.

Americans, who once could not get enough of the capital city, probably would not enjoy themselves today. Even if they were welcome, their money could not buy any of the pleasures it formerly did; those pleasures simply no longer exist.

The extraordinary beauty of the harbor and the city is one of the few surviving links with diversions of the past.

Reminders of the former American influence remain, notably the skyscraper hotels and office buildings which rise as sombre monuments to investment losses of perhaps \$1.7 billion.

Nostalgia

There are ancient American limousines, miraculously running long after Detroit or their original owners had hoped. And soft-drink signs, although almost collectors' items now, provide the greatest nostalgia of all.

It was with almost morbid delight that a Cuban government guide took me to the sumptuous former home of the DuPont family at Varadero, 60 miles from Havana, to try to drive home the contrasts between Cuba before the 1959 revolution and now.

The house, on the tip of a delightful peninsula, has its own golf course, still immaculately groomed but unused. The ground floor of the building is now a rather pretentious restaurant but the remainder is preserved just as it was on the day the DuPonts lived there.

Ponts left, complete with bedroom trinkets, wedding photographs and children's keepsakes.

"It cost a million dollars in 1928," declared the Cuban. "Today, it is worth eight million but it is being enjoyed by not just one family but by all the Cuban people."

This is the "piece de resistance," the perfect symbol of the revolution's justification. Of course, the house is not being enjoyed by all the Cubans. Most of it is kept roped off for occasions when certain visitors need to be given tangible "evidence" of the wickedness of capitalism and to reassure those Cubans who may be harboring some doubts of their own.

Much of the population of Cuba seems to have been persuaded that Castro's communism is right and it is fervently opposed to the ideals being pursued only 90 miles away across the Straits of Florida.

"We shall forge ourselves in the daily action, creating a new man with a new technique," promised the greatly mourned Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Pictures and posters of him in shops and homes outnumber those of Fidel by about 10 to 1. A Cuban government acquaintance told me this was because the people wanted to show that "Che is in their hearts." But somebody more cynical judged it as a sign that dead heroes were basically safer propositions than live ones.

But what of that "technique" Guevara spoke of? At the moment, it does not appear to be all that successful. In Havana, the constant queues for food at shops and restaurants provide the best evidence that the technique being pursued is in urgent need of reappraisal, or at least improvement.

Obtaining a meal in Havana, even if you have

plenty of money (one peso — one dollar) can be an arduous exercise. When you eventually get the food, it is so unappetizing you tend to wonder whether the effort was worth it, however hungry you might be. And the price, even by New York standards, is outrageous.

There is some comic relief. Many of the waiters in the hotels and restaurants were expertly trained to please the American visitors

and they still go through flamboyant antics while serving perhaps only a plate of rice and a cup of coffee.

There is consolation, too, in the fact all tipping has been abolished, an inevitable revolutionary development that many might appreciate in the United States.

Empty Buildings

More seriously, Havana is a depressing city because of its basic emptiness. There are hordes of people but empty shops, empty offices and empty buildings designed for all forms of human activity. Several years ago, the government proudly began to erect a showcase multistory block of apartments on the Havana waterfront as part of its housing program. The building, close to what once was the US Embassy, remains, like others, unfinished and thousands continue to live in slums.

Other buildings in Havana are suffering from neglect that effectively reflects Castro's order of priorities: Let the city crumble but cut the sugar cane at all costs!

Castro's preoccupation with getting 10 million tons of sugar harvested by July — double that produced last year — has some justification. He believes that if the goal is reached (which is doubtful), it will encourage trade with him and further

nullify the effects of the American trade blockade.

The Russians are doing all they can to help him with equipment, technicians and moral support. Russians and their families are everywhere. So are East Germans,

Bulgarians, North Koreans, North Vietnamese and assorted Communists from other parts of the world.

But they have non-Communist companions, too. The Japanese are teaching the Cubans, who have lived so long with their backs to the sea, how to fish. Frenchmen are helping them to build a fishing fleet. Britons are building Castro a fertilizer plant and providing him with more buses and equipment for his factories. And the Italians are completing a deal to give Cuba modern refrigeration ships.

Russian Presence

The prominence of the Russians and their contribution to Castro's agricultural and industrial progress, such as it is, are the most apparent symbols of his reliance on the Soviet Union.

Much less obvious are the aircraft, guns and tanks that Russia has put up Castro's sleeve.

Cuba has a military strength today that must be the envy of all small countries. Recently Soviet defense minister Andrei Grechko arrived in Havana — with a delegation that included five generals and an admiral — for talks that clearly had military significance. But all the Cubans would allow to be shown publicly were solidarity pictures of Grechko and Castro cutting sugar cane together.

Their secrecy was naive. Ten days later, Moscow announced through its armed forces paper, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, that the Soviet Union was helping Cuba to equip her armed forces with "the newest weapons and

military equipment available" and that "Cuban military experts were completing the mastering of formidable modern weapons and military equipment.

Since the 1962 missile crisis, there has been an assumption that neither Russia nor Castro would dare to compromise themselves again so blatantly and so close to American shores. Yet it would be surprising if any new arms deals between Moscow and Havana did not include surface-to-air missiles and some short-range ground-to-ground missiles.

Russian ships steam in and out of the Port of Havana daily like Caribbean pleasure craft. Soviet fishing vessels have facilities to unload their Atlantic catches, refuel and go to sea again without the inconvenience of a long haul back to home ports. As has been established before, Russian fishing ships have functions other than fishing and it must be sheer joy to Moscow that such facilities exist.

Russia is giving Castro aid of considerably more than \$1 million a day. Ever since he decided to endorse the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Moscow has been bestowing him with tangible and intangible "rewards" for his loyalty.

The visit of Marshal

Grechko capped all this and obviously the Russians are feeling more benevolent toward Castro than ever. They are sending him trucks, tractors and machinery for his ports, factories and mills and placing him in steadily greater indebtedness to them. The arms supplies are not obvious, but they are there.

When I happened to spot a Russian tank being moved at dusk on a trailer 30 miles from Havana, a Cuban government companion tried to ignore it. He said later that it was equipment for drilling holes in the earth for citrus trees and then added, with a grin: "You weren't really supposed to see that."

Sabotage

Apart from the rather pathetic infiltration attempts made from time to time by Cuban exiles from Florida — for which the Central Intelligence Agency automatically gets the blame — there have been numerous acts of sabotage at factories and farms, a reminder to Castro that he has by no means won the support of all the people.

There also is "passive resistance," a significant weapon, among many workers. The government was compelled recently to remind them that "sloppy work, absenteeism and other

antirevolutionary practices" were seriously affecting productivity in the country.

There is no better indication of the degree of disenchantment with life in Cuba than the endless stream of refugees pouring out on the daily flights from Varadero. I was told that as many as 700,000 of the island's eight million are waiting to join the half-million refugees who have already left. They are called "gusanos" (worms) but Castro obviously feels they are better out of his way, once they have signed over to him everything they possess. At the present rate of departure, however, many of the would-be refugees obviously will be too old or dead by the time their turn arrives.

No young men are allowed to leave the island. They all must spend three years in the army. Up to 100,000 troops are presently assisting in the "Zafra," the great mobilization in the sugarcane fields.

Castro is telling the Cubans that the magical 10 million tons of sugar has to be produced by July 26 at all costs. He even has postponed observance of all public holidays, including Christmas, in his frantic bid to see that it is.

Almost everyone is being roped into the cane-cutting

operations. Even officials in his ministries are having to do their share in the fields. It is hard, hot work and they do it on inadequate diets. Yet, on the surface they seem to be bearing it all with remarkable good grace.

What will happen if Castro does not produce the 10 million tons of sugar? Even if he does, how will the Cuban people benefit?

Double Price

Russia has promised to buy five million tons at 6 cents a pound, double the present international market rate. But even disposing of the remaining five million tons will not solve Castro's enormous economic problems and certainly not give him mystical overnight power to improve the living conditions of his people.

On the other hand, if he pulls it off he will have scored valuable points with those countries (Communist and non-Communist) already trading, or contemplating trade, with him.

21 JAN 1970

STATINTL

Virginia Prewett / Castro's travail



CUBA'S potential for disturbing the world's very precarious present balance is growing again behind the virtual news blackout that has curtailed Cuba from the U.S. public in recent years.

Here is why:

- Leonid Brezhnev's Jan 15 revelation of severe Soviet economic stresses confirms earlier reports that the Kremlin must get a better performance out of Castro.

- Fidel, in a Jan. 12 speech, confirmed what objective observers already knew — that Cuba is falling behind on Castro's schedule for producing 10 million tons in sugar for 1970.

Most significantly, Castro for the first time publicly blamed, along with the weather, his own command-apparatus. These are the people upon whom both Castro and Russia depend to a large degree.

WORLD sugar experts say Castro's great travail will come later when his command-apparatus falls to squeeze the final two or three million tons of sugar out of Cubans and the canefields. Two possibilities for trouble will arise:

Fidel may squeeze so hard that his own apparatus turns or cracks. Or Russia may decide to eliminate him. He might be kicked upstairs in world communism, die in a phony "CIA assassination," sicken or just vanish.

In any of these situations, Russia's hold on Cuba will run a tremendous hazard. Latin American people long enslaved have often erupted in fury when just a crack appeared in their oppressors' armor.

With the Vietnam peace talks and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) going, Russia may figure the United States will do nothing about Cuba in new crisis. But it misjudged President Kennedy on Cuba and may well misjudge President Nixon.

IF and when Fidel faces his inexorable destiny, we shall face it with him. We may have to accept another Czechoslovakia in the Caribbean, with inevitable world-wide consequences, or resist.

We shall have to deal with the emotional and political upheaval in Latin America that a blazing crisis in Cuba would cause. Even Latin Americans on the left deeply resented the Czechoslovakian invasion. Latin America will certainly react strongly to any parallel in the Caribbean.

Our news media flood us with details about Vietnam, the Middle East and even Biafra. Yet Cuba is the only situation where the great nuclear powers, the United States and Russia, stumbled into a nuclear age confrontation.

Both powers claimed victory after the extreme tension subsided. Such a convenient outcome will not be so easy a second time around.

Henry J. Taylor / The race ahead



THE ill-fated ouster of Panama's Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos should warn us to stop allowing ourselves to be talked out of the secure U. S. zone protecting the Panama Canal — Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright notwithstanding.

Our taxpayers have invested \$5 billion in the Canal Zone. And as a spokesman for changing the zone's status to Panamanian, Sen. Fulbright is, again, and as usual, muddleheaded.

Such worried men as Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Thomas H. Moorer could tell you about the canal's global strategic importance. And as for Latin America, 80 per cent of Peru's and Chile's imports and exports pass thru it. The dependency is equivalent along the entire Pacific side of the continent.

THE Republic of Panama is threatened by communist guerillas internally and on either side of its two frontiers. How can anyone ignore the fact that Panama (population 1.4 million borders on chaotic Costa Rica and Colombia? Is it news that imported Red guerillas are staging a horrible shooting war in nearby El Salvador? Are we blind to the Red-instigated eruptions in neighboring Guatemala and Honduras?

I dined with Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Jr., who spelled out for me the Red attacks closing in on Panama. Except Nicaragua, our 10-mile-wide Canal Zone is the only zone of stability in the entire region.

Demagogues abound in Panama's faction-ridden political jungle. Their most popular sport is to kick Uncle Sam at every opportunity. Worried Admiral Moorer finds that Fidel Castro's guerilla fleet is moving fighters and

their arms into Panama. Their embarkation point is La Colma, Cuba — Soviet-occupied.

...

THE CIA, in turn, finds that air deliveries are from the Soviet air base at heavily-guarded San Julian, 90 miles southeast of Havana. The CIA also finds all deliveries growing steadily and that they are paid for by Soviet gold. The propaganda support comes — and at a new high pitch — from Castro's powerful Russian-built radio station on Cuba's key Breton peninsula.

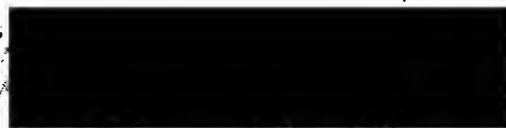
Havana-based Costa Rican Julio Sunol is one of Latin America's most famous communists. Bloody-fisted Sunol often presides in Moscow at the annual "conference of the peoples," the party's assembly of guerilla revolutionary cadres. Castro has now reinstalled Sunol in Costa Rica, on Panama's border, as the operation's director.

Castro's resident agent in charge in Panama, communist Thelma King, won her spurs in 1964 when four U. S. soldiers were killed in the riot in our Canal Zone. In fact, Thelma King herself led the rioters into the Canal Zone and has been boasting about killing these U. S. soldiers ever since in Panama City.

The real question we face is not the surrender in U. S. control of the canal versus Panamanian control. The real question is U.S. control versus Communist control.

It should be debated in the Senate on that basis.

STATINTL



Fidel Castro said this American bomber was shot down in the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

THE BOOK SCENE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Feb 12 1968

Dual Role—Intelligence and Action— Is Called Underlying Problem of CIA

A Review by DAVID B. WHITAKER

The United States, says a former top-ranking Central Intelligence Agency officer, learned an important lesson in the Bay of Pigs fiasco:

That "it is seldom possible to do something by irregular means that the United States is not prepared to do by diplomacy or direct military action."

Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr. in "The Real CIA," also says that the underlying problem in Congress as far as the Central Intelligence Agency is concerned does not deal with intelligence but "those other things that the CIA may be directed to do by the policy makers." He implies that the clandestine Bay of Pigs operation was such an instance.

Employment of the CIA for "back-alley fighting" in the political-action arena has damaged the agency's image and credibility, Kirkpatrick says. It is his view that such undercover action for the implementation of foreign policy should be used only as a last resort before the employment of military action.

Still, Kirkpatrick believes the CIA should have the dual capability of conducting operations or "action," as well as producing intelligence. But he cautions that where the CIA combines both functions, great care must be taken to see that raw intelligence is evaluated and analyzed by experts, and not by the

"operators" who have neither the necessary expertise nor the proper objectivity.

This was one of a multitude of reasons why the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion failed, Kirkpatrick contends. In the abortive bid to overthrow Cuba's Fidel Castro, it was essentially the same group of people

The reviewer is a member of The Times local copy desk who served as an intelligence officer in the Marine Corps for more than five years during World War II and the Korean War.

processing the intelligence, planning the operation, "selling the project to the policy makers and, finally, directing the final effort."

The Bay of Pigs debacle is only one of many episodes covered in this work by a man who spent almost 23 years in intelligence work and who rose to the No. 3 post in the CIA despite a polio attack in 1952 which left him confined to a wheelchair. He is now a professor at Brown University.

Pinpointing reasons why the Bay of Pigs operation failed, Kirkpatrick adds these:

There was a "complete miscalculation"

tion" by CIA operators of what was required to do the job.

President Kennedy, upon taking office, scrapped the National Security Council mechanism and, as a consequence, got a one-sided picture of the chances for success of the landing.

The author disputes the notion that the CIA does pretty much as it pleases in launching an operation such as the Bay of Pigs. Actually, he says, the CIA does what the National Security Council tells it to do.

While Kirkpatrick is of necessity foggy about many details concerning the CIA, his is an important work on the most misunderstood phase of the federal government. His work has an authentic ring; it is one of the few books published by senior officials with inside knowledge of the CIA.

Because he has taken an autobiographical approach, there may be those who will say somewhat euphemistically that the book might more appropriately be titled "The Real Lyman Kirkpatrick Jr.," but his approach has the virtue of making an intricate topic readable.

THE REAL CIA. By Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr. The Macmillan Company.

JAN 28 1958

TREASON LAID TO 9 CUBANS

Communist Party Uncovers Anti-Castro Faction

Havana, Jan. 28 (P)—Cuba's Communist party announced today it has uncovered an anti-party group within its ranks, including two members of the party Central Committee, and will try some of the group as traitors.

The announcement said the anti-party faction was led by Anibal Escalante, once among the three top members of the original Cuban party directorate and a Soviet-line Communist. It said he and eight others would be tried before a revolutionary tribunal.

Political observers in Havana believed the trial of the nine, announced in a communique after three days of closed-door Central Committee sessions, would demonstrate a trend in Cuban policy still further away from Moscow's line.

2 Ousted From Party

The two incriminated Central Committee members were expelled, but there was no indication they would be put on trial.

Escalante, in his 50's, has been in and out of trouble with the Government for about six years. He was reported arrested several months ago for allegedly plotting against the Government. Word of his arrest and a crackdown against several others leaked out last December.

The committee accused Escalante's group of "intrigues," distributing propaganda against the party, giving false information to foreign officials with intent to damage Cuban foreign relations, and possessing secret documents of the committee and of the Ministry of Basic Industries.

Aided The CIA

It said Escalante's position aided the United States Central Intelligence Agency and "pseudo-revolutionaries of Latin America"—a reference to other Latin Communists Prime Minister Fidel Castro has attacked for shunning his guerrilla warfare policy.

Ousted from the Central Committee were Ramon Calcines, head of Cuba's fruit production program, and Jose Matar, former chief of the 2,000,000-member Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

The committee charged Matar and Calcines were involved with

Escalante and that there had been an anti-government faction in Fruitcuba, the state export company headed by Calcines.

The communique made no mention of party reorganization.

Speculation that some sort of reshuffling was in the works was generated last week after an official reference to Castro called him general secretary of the Cuban Communist party instead of first secretary, his customary title.

Today's communique referred to Castro as first secretary.

The committee also declared solidarity with North Korea over seizure of the United States intelligence ship Pueblo. And it announced that Cuba would not send a delegation to a world meeting of Communists arranged by the Soviet Union in Budapest, Hungary, next month.

A headline in the official party paper *Granma* said the Central Committee had "unmasked the microfraction" of old Bolsheviks who oppose Cuba's militantly pro-guerrilla foreign policy and favor the milder Soviet line.

FBIS 23 (SEE 25 OF 16 MAY)

STATINTL

HAVANA TRIAL

HAVANA IN SPANISH TO THE AMERICAS 0000Z 17 MAY 65

(TEXT) HERE IN HAVANA THE TRIAL HAS ENDED EXCEPT FOR SENTENCING IN THE CASE OF A GROUP OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES WHO COMMITTED CRIMES OF ESPIONAGE, IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSIONISM, COLLABORATION WITH REBELS, EXFILTRATION OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES, AND TRAFFIC IN CURRENCY UNDER THE CLOAK OF ALLEGED RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES. THE HAVANA REVOLUTIONARY COURT HELD HEARINGS YESTERDAY IN THE CASE OF 34 PERSONS, INCLUDING 23 MINISTERS OF THE WESTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION OF CUBA AND THAT ORGANIZATIONS' LEADER, HERBERT CAUDILL OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GROUP'S CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WERE FULLY PROVED AT THE PUBLIC TRIAL; THE DEFENDANTS ADMITTED ALL CHARGES AND CONFESSED TO THE CRIMES.

THE GROUP HEADED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN HERBERT CAUDILL IN 1960 ESTABLISHED THE JOINT CUBAN C ORGANIZATION, WHICH TRIED TO BRING TOGETHER THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO WAGE AN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST COMMUNISM IN CUBA. ONE OF THE FIRST TASKS OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION WAS IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSION. IN THIS EFFORT THEY WENT SO FAR AS TO ALTER BIBLICAL TEXTS, INTRODUCING INTO THEM FALSE INJUNCTIONS FOR USE AGAINST MARXISM. SEVERAL MINISTERS WHO OPPOSED THE CUBAN REVOLUTION TOOK PART IN THIS WORK, FOR WHICH THEY WERE RECRUITED. THEY, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF HERBERT CAUDILL, A GROUP OF CHURCH MEMBERS DEVOTED THEMSELVES TO GATHERING ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE, WHICH WAS DELIVERED PERSONALLY TO HERBERT CAUDILL AND LATER SENT TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH A SPECIAL CHANNEL HE SAID HE HAD. THIS CHANNEL WAS A FOREIGN EMBASSY IN HAVANA.

THE DEFENDANTS ALSO CONFESSED THEIR PART IN AID TO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS AND FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE WHO HAD INFILTRATED INTO THE COUNTRY. THE GROUP HELPED SLIP THEM OUT. A NUMBER OF THESE UNDESIRABLE WERE SLIPPED OUT FROM THE NORTHERN COAST OF MATANZAS PROVINCE BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP HEADED BY HERBERT CAUDELL. PERSONS WHO WERE SLIPPED OUT INCLUDE A CRIMINAL WHO HAD REBELLED IN THE COLON AREA, AND ANOTHER FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE SURNAMED PUJOL. TWENTY-FIVE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES SLIPPED OUT OF THE COUNTRY IN THIS SAME ILLEGAL MANNER, INCLUDING THE MINISTER PASCUAL HERRERA.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY CONDUCTED BY THE GANG LED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN HERBERT CAUDILL WAS TRAFFIC IN CURRENCY. THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CHANGED SOME 300,000 DOLLARS AT A FABULOUS PROFIT FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE. HERBERT CAUDILL ADMITTED DURING THE PUBLIC PROCEEDING THAT HE HAD TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN THE CRIMES, AND, ALTHOUGH HE DENIED HIS SHARE IN THE ESPIONAGE, IT WAS FULLY PROVED THAT HE WAS THE ORGANIZER AND CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES.

17 MAY 0415Z BLM/EG

STATINTL

A75

(330)

BY RICHARD DAW
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

HAVANA, MAY 15 (AP)—A CUBAN PROSECUTOR HAS ASKED PRISON TERMS OF 10 AND 18 YEARS FOR TWO AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARIES ACCUSED OF SPYING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE REV. HERBERT CAUDILL, 61, AND THE REV. DAVID FITE, 31, ARE EXPECTED TO BE SENTENCED NEXT WEEK. THEIR TRIAL AND THAT OF 32 CUBAN BAPTISTS ENDED LAST NIGHT.

THE PROSECUTOR SOUGHT A 10-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR REV. MR. CAUDILL, A NATIVE OF CLINCHPORT, VA., AND AN 18-YEAR TERM FOR REV. MR. FITE, A NATIVE OF FORT WORTH, TEX., AND CAUDILL'S SON-IN-LAW.

ONE OF THE CUBAN DEFENDANTS, LUIS MANUEL AGUERO SERRANO, 40, TESTIFIED THAT REV. MR. CAUDILL HEADED AN ORGANIZATION WITHIN THE CHURCH WHOSE OBJECT WAS TO FIGHT COMMUNISM.

IT GATHERED MILITARY AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND HELPED SMUGGLE CUBANS OUT OF THE COUNTRY, AGUERO TESTIFIED.

BOTH AMERICANS HAVE DENIED SPYING BUT ADMITTED ILLEGALLY TRADING U.S. DOLLARS FOR CUBAN PESOS. REV. MR. CAUDILL DENIED MAKING A PROFIT BUT REV. MR. FITE SAID HE MADE SOME TRANSACTIONS "FOR PERSONAL GAIN." HE SAID HE MADE SOME EXCHANGES AT THE RATE OF FIVE PESOS TO ONE DOLLAR. THE OFFICIAL RATE IS ONE TO ONE.

A76

REV. MR. CAUDILL, WHO IS SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS IN CUBA FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST HOME MISSION BOARD, AID HE EXCHANGED ABOUT \$300,000 FOR PESOS AFTER THE UNITED STATES TOOK MEASURES TO STOP THE FLOW OF DOLLARS INTO CUBA.

HE SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO RECEIVE CHURCH FUNDS FROM THE HOME MISSION BOARD FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BUT THAT ABOUT THE END OF 1963 A SYSTEM WAS WORKED OUT TO GET FUNDS THROUGH MONTREAL AND LONDON. HE HAS BEEN IN CUBA 35 YEARS.

SOME OF THE CUBAN DEFENDANTS SAID THEY BOUGHT HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND AUTOMOBILES FROM THE DOLLAR SALES.

REV. MR. CAUDILL'S WIFE WAS AMONG THE 100 SPECTATORS IN THE COURTROOM OF LA CABANA FORTRESS.

THE TWO MISSIONARIES WERE ARRESTED APRIL 8 IN A ROUNDUP OF 40 BAPTIST PREACHERS AND 13 LAYMEN IN WESTERN CUBA.

THE PROSECUTOR SAID YESTERDAY THOSE ON TRIAL WERE "ONLY PART OF THOSE IN THE PLOT" AND THAT OTHERS HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN EASTERN CUBA. HE GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

AF526AED

RE:
TRIAL (SCHEDULED)

BY MICHAEL ARKUS
HAVANA, CUBA, MAY 15 (REUTERS)-TWO AMERICAN
BAPTIST MINISTERS AND 32 OTHERS, INCLUDING MANY CLERGYMEN,
WERE LEFT AWAITING VERDICTS TODAY AFTER A TRIAL ON CHARGES OF STATINTL
SPYING AND CURRENCY OFFENSES.

VERDICTS WERE DEFERRED TO AN UNSPECIFIED DATE AFTER THE
TRIAL OF 34 PERSONS HEADED BY HERBERT CAUDILL, 63, OF
OMEGA, GA., HEAD OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN WESTERN CUBA.
YESTERDAY A CUBAN PROSECUTOR ASKED FOR A 30-YEAR PRISON TERM
FOR CAUDILL, BUT LATER REDUCED THE DEMAND TO 10 YEARS
IN VIEW OF HIS AGE.

DEFENSE LAWYERS PLEADED FOR REDUCTIONS IN THE
PENALTIES DEMANDED.

CAUDILL, ALSO ACCUSED OF CURRENCY OFFENSES, WAS
ONE OF 34 DEFENDANTS WHO WENT ON TRIAL BEFORE A FIVE-MEMBER
MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL IN LA CABANA PRISON HERE.

THE PROSECUTION REQUESTED AN 18-YEAR SENTENCE FOR
CAUDILL'S SON-IN-LAW, REV. JAMES DAVID FITE,
34, OF WAYNESBORO, GA., ON CURRENCY CHARGES ONLY.

CAUDILL DENIED GATHERING ANY MILITARY, POLITICAL OR
ECONOMIC INFORMATION OR HANDING IT OVER TO THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PROSECUTOR AND HIS
DEFENSE LAWYER, JORGE CARRO, CAUDILL ADMITTED CHANGING PESOS
INTO DOLLARS TO THE SUM OF \$300,000 FOR CUBANS LEAVING THE
COUNTRY.

HE SAID HE RECEIVED DOLLARS WHICH WERE CHANNELED
FROM THE U.S. THROUGH MONTREAL AND THE WORLD BAPTIST ALLIANCE
IN LONDON.

HE SAID HE CHANGED THEM AT PARITY WITHOUT SEEKING A
PROFIT. THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE IS ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE
PESO.

THREE WOMEN WERE AMONG THOSE ON TRIAL, WHICH WAS OPEN
TO THE PUBLIC.

MAY 15 1965

UPI A29

HAVANA, MAY 15 (UPI)--THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY DEMANDED UP TO 30 YEARS IN PRISON FOR 34 BAPTIST MISSIONARIES AND LAYMEN ACCUSED OF COMMITTING ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE DEFENDANTS IN THE 13-HOUR TRIAL INCLUDED THREE WOMEN AND TWO AMERICANS--THE REV. HERBERT CAUDILL, 61, OF CLINCHPORT, VA., AND HIS SON-IN-LAW, THE REV. JAMES DAVID FITE, 31, OF FORT WORTH, TEX.

SENTENCING IS EXPECTED WITHIN EIGHT DAYS.

IN WINDING UP HIS CASE WITHIN THE FORBIDDING CABANA FORTRESS ACROSS THE BAY FROM HAVANA ITSELF, THE PROSECUTOR REDUCED TO 10 YEARS THE TERM DEMANDED FOR CAUDILL.

ORIGINALLY THE PROSECUTION HAD CALLED FOR A 30-YEAR JAIL TERM, BUT THIS WAS LOWERED BECAUSE OF CAUDILL'S AGE. AN 18-YEAR PRISON TERM WAS DEMANDED FOR FITE.

THE DEFENDANTS WERE PART OF A GROUP OF 33 BAPTISTS ARRESTED LAST APRIL AND CHARGED WITH BEING "BIBLE-PACKING CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) MEN."

ONLY 34 WERE PLACED ON TRIAL, HOWEVER, AND IT WAS ASSUMED THE OTHER 19 HAD BEEN RELEASED.

ABOUT 300 RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE ACCUSED PLUS TWO SWISS DIPLOMATS WERE PRESENT DURING THE TRIAL. SWITZERLAND HAS REPRESENTED U.S. INTERESTS IN CUBA SINCE PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO AND WASHINGTON SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

THE PROSECUTION ASKED 30-YEAR TERMS FOR SIX OF THE PRISONERS, 18 YEARS FOR 23 OF THEM, 10 YEARS FOR CAUDILL AND 9 YEARS FOR THE FOUR OTHERS.

CAUDILL, WHO HAS LIVED IN CUBA FOR 35 YEARS, IS THE FORMER HEAD OF THE 9,000-MEMBER WESTERN CUBAN BAPTIST CONVENTION. BOTH HIS WIFE AND HIS DAUGHTER ARE STILL ON THIS ISLAND.

CAUDILL WAS THE FIRST TO TESTIFY IN HIS OWN DEFENSE. HE DENIED SENDING MILITARY OR ECONOMIC INFORMATION TO THE UNITED STATES BUT ADMITTED HE ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS TOTALLING AN ESTIMATED \$300,000.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS INCLUDED, IN ADDITION TO ESPIONAGE, HELPING REFUGEES LEAVE THE COUNTRY, TRAFFICKING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY" ACTIVITIES.

CAUDILL TOLD THE COURT HE WENT TO ATLANTA, GA., LAST YEAR FOR AN EYE OPERATION AND WAS CRITICIZED AS "PINK" FOR HIS ATTITUDE ON CUBA.

RH/FMCAED

MAY 14 1965

STATINTL

FBIS 32 (SEE 19)

MOSCOW TASS INTERNATIONAL SERVICE IN RUSSIAN 2339Z 14 MAY 65 L

(TEXT) HAVANA--CURRENCY BLACK-MARKETING, CONCEALING OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES AND TRAINING THEM TO BE SENT FOR U.S. IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSIONS, A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE INTEGRITY AND STABILITY OF THE STATE, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER CRIMES-- THESE ARE THE ACCUSATIONS MADE BY THE HAVANA MILITARY TRIBUNAL AGAINST A GROUP OF SPIES FROM THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WHOSE OPEN TRIAL BEGAN HERE IN CABANA FORTRESS, THE FORMER POLITICAL PRISON OF DICTATOR BATISTA. IN THE DOCK ARE 33 ACCUSED, OF WHOM THREE ARE WOMEN. THE MOST IMPORTANT ACCUSATION IS MADE AGAINST AMERICAN MISSIONARY HERBERT WALTERS, WHO HAS LIVED IN CUBA FOR 25 YEARS. HE HAS BEEN REVEALED AS A DIRECT AGENT OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. AT TODAY'S MORNING SESSION OF THE COURT HE ADMITTED THAT HIS "MISSIONARY" ACTIVITY WAS VERY FAR FROM BEING SPIRITUAL. THE TRIAL CONTINUES.

15 MAY 0315Z BLM/GS